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WEATHER CROPS AND MARKETS

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Review.

Continued weakness in wheat was the feature of the market during the week ending July 14, July and September futures selling below $1. The visible supply in the United States decreased during the week, but was still much larger than a year ago. The movement of new wheat is reported as well under way.

Yearlings, which formed a liberal proportion of the cattle receipts at Chicago, maintained a grade for grade parity with matured steers during the week ending July 14. Cows and heifers were seasonally scarce.

Receipts of hogs at Chicago on July 9 were the third largest in the history of that market, and prices declined. Shipping orders for light and medium weight hogs continued broad.

Increased receipts of western and native lambs were followed by lower prices. Feeding lambs were scarce, due to the well-finished condition of westerns, although some native lambs went to this outlet. Feeding and breeding ewes were in good demand.

Price advances were general on all classes of fresh meats at eastern markets, while at Chicago the trend was irregular. The demand was fairly active at all markets.

Butter markets opened firm early in the week ending July 14, although at close the tone was about steady. Slight advances registered on eastern markets with practically no change in prices at Chicago. Hot weather is still causing shortage of fanciest grades and forcing users of these grades to accept lower quality. Seasonal decrease in production appears to be slow. Imports are still relatively heavy at New York.

Cheese markets were somewhat slow during week, with business mostly sales to buyers who had immediate need for cheese. Advances early in the week checked trading, and the general policy of buyers appeared to be to wait until the trend of the market became more definitely established. Another shipment of New Zealand cheese from London arrived at New York.

Elberta peaches have started from Georgia and many housewives will now be busy canning this fruit. As the Georgia season passes its peak, peach supplies will gradually decrease until the heavy movement from New York State, the central regions, and the Northwest occurs in late August or early September. Potato prices dropped rapidly as the recent heavy shipments, especially from East Shore of Virginia, accumulated in city markets. Losses of $2 per barrel occurred at loading points. Northern potato States have already begun to move their early crop. Watermelon prices were irregular during the week ending July 14, but the 50 per cent decrease in Georgia's weekly output probably will be followed by higher market values. Imperial Valley is closing its big cantaloupe season with a record of about 12,000 cars, and city prices of these melons tended upward. A short crop of cantaloupes is expected in Delaware, Maryland, and the Carolinas, as well as other intermediate States. Summer apples were bringing good prices, because of the delay in shipments; only half as many early apples have been marketed as during the first few weeks of the 1922 season.

Feed Prices Held Fairly Firm.—Receipts and offerings were light. The interior demand continued to be of a hand-to mouth character. Stocks at mills and supplies in dealers hands were considered about normal by the trade.

Spot cotton prices declined slightly and all future contracts except July futures at New Orleans advanced. Reports of crop progress continued to be the chief influence on prices, and the market continued very sensitive to such reports. There was a sharp decrease in cotton consumption by American mills during June. The Bureau of the Census reported 542,166 bales, exclusive of linters, consumed during that month, compared with 620,965 bales in May. The demand for cotton goods continued inactive.

Hay markets were firm. Receipts were light and well absorbed. The consumptive demand was rather small. A good inquiry was noted for old crop alfalfa for grinding purposes in western markets.

Winter wheat harvest was practically completed under favorable weather conditions in the principal producing States, though there was interruption to threshing in Kansas by rain, and there was some damage to wheat in shock. Spring wheat developed rapidly under the influence of warm weather, and some was cut in South Dakota. Exceptionally good corn weather prevailed except in the extreme southern Great Plains, where the crop deteriorated because of hot, dry weather. Cotton made fair to very good advance in nearly all sections of the belt, although the late planted made poor growth in Texas, because of deficient moisture. Showers benefited the range in much of the Southwest, where severe drought had prevailed and unusually favorable weather continued for stock interests in nearly all of the central and northern grazing districts of the West.

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Crop Reports

Production of Five Truck Crops Forecast.

Commercial early watermelons to the number of 29,853,500 is the production forecast of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for July 1. The prospect is far below the early crop of 56,672,800 watermelons in 1922 and of 46,189,900 in 1921. The leading State, Georgia, has a forecast of only 8,393,200 early watermelons, although 20,639,500 were produced last year, and Florida, next to Georgia as a producer in 1922, has a forecast of only 4,328,800 early watermelons, instead of the crop of 14,470,400 in 1922. Texas stands second in this year's production forecast, with a prospect of 6,750,000 early watermelons, and South Carolina fourth, or next below Florida, with 4,312,000 early watermelons in prospect.

In the second-early group of States that produce commercial early Irish potatoes, a crop of 9,876,900 bushels is forecast, compared with 16,818,800 bushels in 1922 and 13,575,700 bushels in 1921. This crop in New Jersey, the leading State, is forecast at but 3,288,000 bushels this year, although the crop of 1922 was 7,682,400 bushels.

Commercial onions of intermediate production are forecast at 2,441,000 bushels, or about the same as the crop of last year and somewhat above 1921. This crop has a prospect of 633,600 bushels in Washington, the leading State of this group, 498,400 bushels in New Jersey, 425,600 bushels in Iowa, 375,400 bushels in Virginia, 298,000 bushels in Kentucky, and 210,000 bushels in Texas, not including the Bermuda crop of south Texas.

Snap beans for canning are forecast at 41,100 tons, nearly double the production of 1922. New York leads with a forecast of 11,880 tons, followed by Wisconsin with 7,920 tons, California with 4,090 tons, Colorado with 3,430 tons, Maryland with 2,180 tons, Michigan with 1,290 tons, and other States with smaller quantities.

The crop of cantaloupes in the intermediate States is forecast at 4,185,500 standard crates, compared with 6,389,000 crates in 1922 and 4,541,600 crates in 1921. There is a prospect of diminished production this year compared with last year, in every intermediate State except Nevada and Oklahoma. California, outside of the Imperial Valley, leads all States with a forecast of 1,748,000 crates, being below the estimate of 2,254,000 crates in 1922, but nearly double the estimate for 1921.

Estimated Commercial Acreage, Indicated Yield per Acre, and Forecast of Production of Certain Truck Crops.

EARLY WATERMELONS.

State.	Acreage.			Yield per acre.			Production.		
	1921	1922	1923	1921	1922	Indicated 1923.	1921	1922	Forecast for 1923.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*
Alabama	7,910	12,760	7,500	328	310	288	2,594,500	3,955,600	2,160,000
Arizona	1,200	1,200	1,000	360	340	320	432,000	408,000	320,000
Calif., Imp., Val	3,000	4,000	3,400	640	540	480	1,920,000	2,160,000	1,632,000
Florida	19,100	38,080	30,920	360	380	140	6,876,000	14,470,400	4,328,800
Georgia	39,700	66,550	42,390	490	310	198	19,810,300	20,630,500	8,393,200
Mississippi	570	740	750	375	335	270	213,800	247,900	202,500
N. C.	5,180	5,100	5,000	364	320	351	1,885,500	1,632,000	1,755,000
S. C.	9,300	15,710	11,200	500	300	385	4,650,000	4,713,0 0	4,312,000
Texas	28,600	25,240	25,000	273	335	270	7,807,800	8,455,400	6,750,000
Total early	114,560	169,380	127,160	403	335	235	46,189,900	56,672,800	29,853,500

INTERMEDIATE ONIONS.

Iowa	1,240	1,600	1,520	205	380	280	254,200	608,000	425,600
Kentucky	1,000	1,000	1,000	300	225	298	300,000	225,000	298,000
New Jersey	2,380	2,360	2,340	250	250	213	595,000	590,000	498,400
Texas [1]	1,000	1,500	1,200	275	250	175	275,000	375,000	210,000
Virginia	1,120	1,320	1,360	280	225	276	313,600	297,000	375,400
Washington	1,280	1,530	1,760	300	320	360	384,000	489,600	633,600
Total intermediate	8,020	9,310	9,180	265	278	266	2,121,800	2,584,600	2,441,000

[1] Does not include the Bermuda onion crop of south Texas.

Estimated Commercial Acreage, Indicated Yield per Acre, and Forecast of Production of Certain Truck Crops—Continued.

SECOND-EARLY POTATOES.

State.	Acreage.			Yield per acre.			Production.		
	1921	1922	1923	1921	1922	Indicated 1923.	1921	1922	Forecast for 1923.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Bus*	*Bus*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*
Arkansas	2,090	2,540	2,240	55	116	77	115,000	294,600	172,500
Idaho	4,480	1,820	1,090	200	275	146	896,000	500,500	159,100
Kans. (Kaw Valley)	15,780	17,600	15,510	96	91	74	1,514,900	1,601,600	1,147,700
Kentucky	9,850	10,880	9,500	69	110	88	679,600	1,196,800	836,000
Md. (Eastern Shore)	12,090	13,520	15,300	124	138	96	1,499,200	1,865,800	1,468,800
Mo. (Orrick Dist.)	2,600	3,500	2,340	82	82	88	213,200	287,000	205,900
Nebraska	3,500	8,000	5,500	94	108	72	329,000	864,000	396,000
New Jersey	44,510	46,560	41,100	124	165	80	5,519,200	7,682,400	3,288,000
N. Y., L. I.	12,670	4,310	7,200	124	132	124	1,571,100	568,900	892,800
Oklahoma	6,260	6,560	5,580	41	96	82	256,700	629,800	457,600
Texas, eastern	7,950	11,020	7,990	61	61	50	485,000	672,200	399,500
Utah	2,700	3,600	3,000	184	182	151	496,800	655,200	453,000
Total, second-early	124,480	129,910	116,350	109	129	85	13,575,700	16,818,800	9,876,900
Previously reported: Total early	187,080	221,740	187,080	119	115	106	22,349,900	25,489,200	19,923,300
Total, second early and early	311,560	351,650	303,430	115	120	98	35,925,600	42,308,000	29,800,200

INTERMEDIATE CANTALOUPES.

	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Crts*	*Crts*	*Crts.*	*Crates.*	*Crates.*	*Crates.*
Alabama	300	300	120	120	60	105	36,000	18,000	12,600
Arizona	3,880	4,500	2,700	172	150	158	667,400	675,000	426,600
Arkansas	10,290	7,510	3,900	87	65	77	895,200	488,200	300,300
Calif., except Imp. Val	6,920	12,880	9,500	156	175	184	1,079,500	2,254,000	1,748,000
Delaware	3,500	4,080	3,200	105	155	90	367,500	632,400	288,000
Illinois	880	880	900	81	160	76	71,300	140,800	68,400
Indiana	3,550	3,600	3,200	92	110	82	326,600	396,000	262,400
Maryland	5,480	6,000	5,500	88	160	93	482,200	960,000	511,500
Missouri	920	880	600	98	100	95	90,200	88,000	57,000
Nevada	350	1,400	1,400	80	90	96	28,000	126,000	134,400
NorthCarolina	2,880	3,960	2,200	126	110	116	362,900	435,600	255,200
Oklahoma	200	400	400	125	60	118	25,000	24,000	47,200
So. Carolina	1,220	1,510	1,120	90	100	66	109,800	151,000	73,900
Total intermediate	40,370	47,900	34,740	112	133	120	4,541,600	6,389,000	4,185,500
Previously reported: Total, early	24,390	41,320	35,540	171	131	164	4,176,400	5,422,500	5,820,400
Total, intermediate and early	64,760	89,220	70,280	135	132	142	8,718,000	11,811,500	10,005,900

SNAP BEANS FOR CANNING.[2]

State.	Aereage.		Yield per acre.		Production.	
	Revised 1922.	1923.	1922.	Indicated 1923.	1922.	Forecast 1923.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
California	890	930	3.0	4.4	2,670	4,090
Colorado	610	1,430	2.4	2.4	1,460	3,430
Maryland	800	950	1.7	2.3	1,360	2,180
Michigan	930	1,290	1.2	1.0	1,120	1,290
Mississippi	520	530	2.6	1.2	1,350	640
New York	3,570	4,570	1.7	2.6	6,070	11,880
Wisconsin	1,590	2,830	3.0	2.8	4,770	7,920
Other States	3,170	4,030	1.6	2.4	5,070	9,670
Total	12,080	16,560	2.0	2.5	23,870	41,100

[2] The 121 canneries reporting for both years represent 64 per cent of the total acreage estimated for 1922 as shown above.

Crop correspondents in Canada estimate that 11% of the potatoes in that country have been lost through frost or rot during the past winter. This is the equivalent of 6,312,000 centals (a weight of 100 lbs. avoirdupois). Last season the proportion was 8% and in 1920-21 it was 16%.

Durum Wheat Less Popular this Year.

The recent increase in the proportion of the spring wheat acreage devoted to durum varieties in the four important spring wheat States, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, and Montana, which reached its maximum of 34.7% in 1922, has been reversed this year, with a recession to 30.8%. The proportion of the spring wheat acreage that was sown to durum in 1918 was 20.4%; in 1919, 19.2%; in 1920 it rose to 22.7%; and in 1921 to 31.3%. The favorable yields of this wheat in comparison with other varieties and its resistance to rust made it popular with growers notwithstanding the lower price paid compared with hard red spring wheat. The relatively good showing of some other varieties last year, notably Marquis, and the price handicap of durum have resulted in this year's decrease of the relative acreage of durum.

The distribution of durum wheat in the spring wheat area in the States mentioned is indicated on the accompanying maps, which show by counties for 1922 and 1923 the durum wheat acreage in percentage of the total spring wheat acreage. The shift from durum in most sections is clearly indicated in these maps, as well as the centers of durum wheat production.

Durum wheat is most popular in South Dakota, where it makes up almost half of the spring wheat acreage, and in some counties is grown almost to the exclusion of hard red spring wheat. In North Dakota, the proportion of durum is almost two-fifths, in Minnesota about an eighth, and in Montana a twentieth.

Onion Acreage in New York, Ohio, and Indiana.

Commercial onions have an estimated acreage of 7,781 acres in New York, or below the 8,313 acres of 1922. Nearly half of the State's acreage is in Orange County, where the decline is from 3,625 to 3,550 acres. In Wayne County, the decline is from 1,317 to 1,100 acres, and in Madison County from 1,100 to 1,000 acres, but Genesee County gains from 600 to 630 acres.

The Ohio commercial onion acreage of 5,752 acres is about the same as that of last year, but present indications are for a smaller crop for the State as a whole. Hardin County, with over two-thirds the total acreage of the State, last year shipped 3,500 cars. This year, much of the first sowing of seed was blown out and replanted and in some cases further sowings were made. As a result, much of the crop is late and the percentage of thin fields is much greater than a year ago. Recent growing conditions have been excellent and the crop has improved materially and may produce a fair yield. Over the remainder of the State conditions will average better than a year ago.

Indiana commercial onions have an estimate of 6,018 acres, compared with 5,184 acres in 1922, but a lower total production is indicated. Conditions vary considerably over the State and even in the same sections. Some fields have been plowed up as a result of wind damage and others replanted and the crop as a whole is later than last year, with a greater percentage of thin stands. Recent growing conditions have been good and the increase in acreage will partly offset the probable decrease in yield per acre.

New Jersey Celery Starts to Market.

The acreage of celery at Great Meadows and other points in Warren County, N. J., will be fully up to last year, with a larger percentage of early planting. While this muck area received a very heavy rain on June 8, the crop is mostly in good condition. Small shipments are now under way from celery grown under glass. Open ground celery will start to market July 1 and will be heavier after the 15th. In New York State, present indications are for a 10% decrease of celery acreage in Chester, Orange County. At Rome, Oneida County, celery will show an increase, replacing onions.

Cabbage and Onions in Wisconsin.

A recent survey in Racine, Kenosha, Milwaukee, Outgamie, and Fond du Lac Counties, Wis., shows an average decrease in acreage of commercial cabbage of approximately 5.3% below the 1922 acreage. In some sections, plants were lost due to poor germination caused by the hot and dry weather at planting time and to some damage by maggots. Planting in general has been from ten days to three weeks late. However, favorable growing conditions have prevailed since planting has been completed and the crop in general is in good shape.

Reports indicate that the percentage of early cabbage in Kenosha and Racine Counties is less than last season, and in Outgamie County that there is an increase of from 12 to 15 per cent.

A kraut factory is in the course of construction at Shiocton and will probably be completed so as to operate this season.

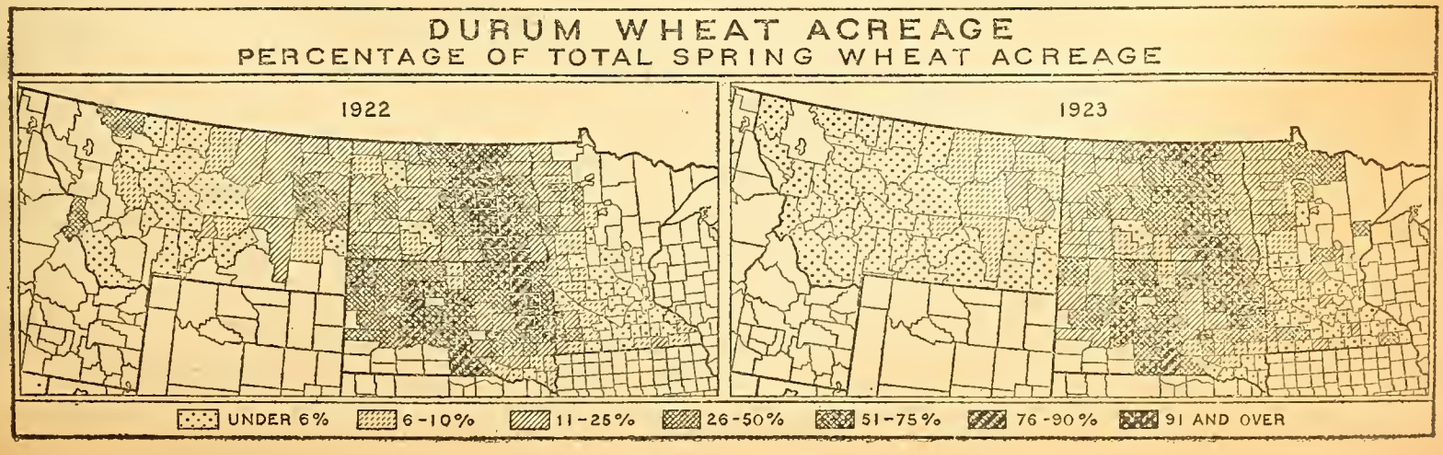
The commercial onion acreage in Kenosha and Racine Counties, Wis., shows a decrease of about 100 acres below last season. The combined acreage last season for both counties was estimated at around 750 acres. The average condition this season is 80% of normal, with a stand of from 80% to 85%. Some maggots and smut are present.

The acreage of onions in Milwaukee County, which was estimated at 242 acres in 1922, shows a reduction of about 15% below last season. The reduction is due to unsatisfactory prices last season. The condition and stand are about average.

Monthly Average Prices per Bushel of Cash Sales of Grain at Stated Markets.

June, 1923, with Comparisons.

Date.	Corn. No. 3 Yellow, Chicago.	Wheat. No. 2 Red, Chicago.	Oats. No. 3 White, Chicago.	Rye. No. 2, Chicago.	Barley. No. 2, Minneapolis.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
1909-13, June	65	112	45	80	66
1914, June	72	82	40	63	47
1915, June	74	124	49	117	66
1916, June	74	105	39	98	68
1917, June	170	276	67	240	138
1918, June	162	217	77	180	123
1919, June	178	232	70	146	112
1920, June	189	289	113	227	149
1921, June	63	147	37	132	57
1922, June	61	120	37	90	56
July	64	114	36	82	55
August	62	107	29	73	49
September	64	106	33	72	54
October	69	118	38	78	57
November	71	127	39	87	60
December	73	133	41	88	61
1923, January	70	130	40	87	57
February	73	135	40	86	60
March	73	131	45	83	59
April	79	132	46	86	61
May	82	128	45	78	61
June	84	116	43	70	58



Live Stock - Meats - Wool

Young Cattle Trade the Market Feature.

Yearling cattle continued to form a liberal proportion of the receipts during the week ending July 14, and featured by acquiring and maintaining a grade for grade parity with matured steers. In fact, the outlet for light cattle, taking the week's trade as a whole, was broader than for heavier cattle, an interesting circumstance in view of the fact that a large proportion of the beef steer contingent now arriving at Chicago and most other large markets consists of youngsters. Additional weight attaches to this feature when the supply of light cattle on feed or on pasture in the country is taken into consideration, as a large proportion of the stockers and feeders sent back to the country this season were light-weight offerings. During the last six months approximately 257,000 stocker and feeder steers have gone from 12 large markets into seven of the outstanding cattle-finishing States, a liberal proportion of these averaging around 700 lbs.

Keen buying interest centered on highly finished matured offerings, a few loads of which realized $11.50 at Chicago where best long yearlings stopped at $11.35. Yearlings of value to sell at $9 to $10.25 were especially on a par with matured offerings showing the same quality and finish. Price fluctuations and instability usually incident to youngsters have been less marked during the last month and declines on young cattle probably have been no more frequent than on heavier offerings although the fluctuations were usually more emphatic. The scarcity of she stock continued, largely a seasonal characteristic, and the scramble for the available supplies which were not sufficient to go around undoubtedly furnished yearlings with some of their stability, especially lower grades of mixed yearlings. Price levels of practically all grades of she stock assumed a position which, unless receipts remain meager, is regarded as noticeably top heavy. Choice yearling heifers at Chicago sold upward to $10.35, grain-fed Kosher cows reached $9, and strong-weight cutters realized $4.25.

This is the season when a large proportion of the cattle at most markets and practically all the cattle at some markets have been feeding on grass for a considerable period. Finishers are utilizing pastures to their fullest extent this summer, which has been marked by a comparative scarcity of corn. At this season of the year there is usually a scarcity of stocker and feeder steers, as most arrivals carry a sufficient covering of flesh to make them attractive to killers, especially when dressed beef trade is healthy. Grass continues thrifty in the northwest range sections and indications are that ranchmen will attempt to acquire as much weight as possible before starting their cattle to market. The northwest grass contingents will include the next generous supply of desirable stocker and feeder steers, arrivals now consisting largely of common to medium grade offerings for which finishers are showing rather indifferent demand. Generous sized orders exist, however, for good to choice feeding steers. At Kansas City cake-fed Texas steers, some of them averaging nearly 1,400 lbs., sold for further finish at $8.30 to $9. A price spread of $3.50 to $5 absorbed many rather plainly bred Texas and Oklahoma grass steers which finishers bought at that market.

Receipts of hogs continued with a volume unprecedented for this season of the year, the Monday run of 86,714 at Chicago on July 9 being the third largest run in the history of that market. The sharply increased marketing led to a slump in values which pushed top hogs at Chicago downward to $7.55 after values had crossed the $8 mark during the comparatively short supply period a week earlier.

Shipping orders, however, continued broad, demand from that source centering largely on light and medium weight offerings. The activity of shippers and killers gave added proof of continued broad domestic consumption which, together with foreign demand, is relied upon to absorb not only the large crop of hogs now being fitted for market but also the rather voluminous accumulations in storages during the past six months. Receipts of sows are increasing, but relatively few pigs are being marketed. At such markets as Kansas City and St. Paul stock pigs are selling sharply higher than during the low period early in June. As the relationship of hog and corn continues discouragingly estranged, while cattle values are considerably higher than a year ago, finishers are making even more studious efforts to cheapen the cost of producing hogs than of cattle by utilizing pasture and "catch" crops.

Recent high levels acquired by fat lambs proved insecure and declines of 25 to 50¢ accompanied the most liberal receipts of western offerings so far this season. The supply of natives was also increased, arrivals from the southeast comprising a large share of this contingent. Strictly choice Idaho lambs realized $15.50 at Chicago, similar kinds having sold for $16.25 a week earlier. Western lamb arrivals so far this season have been sappy and well conditioned, consequently in the face of active killer outlet, light sorting has been the rule. As a result feeding lambs, the demand for which is broad, have been scarce. At Omaha sorts of western lambs turned on country account during the week at $12.50 to $12.75, Michigan finishers paying $12.65 to $13.00 for 60 to 62-lb. western offerings at Chicago. In the absence of sufficient western lambs to go around, ewe and wether native lambs are being utilized by some corn belt finishers. Feeding and breeding sheep continued in demand with the supply limited, a condition which is not expected to show any marked reversal at least for some time. Optimistic sheepmen are searching for ewes of desirable weight, age, and quality at most of the large markets, paying $6.50 to $8 for two-year old to full-mouthed offerings and upward to $10 and above for well-bred western yearling ewes. This demand for feeding and breeding sheep has provided a stimulus for killing kinds which have tended to appreciate in value as lambs declined.

Receipts, Shipments, and Local Slaughter.

Week July 9-14, 1923, with Comparisons.

Market.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	69,045	18,048	50,997	232,576	50,801	181,775	79,212	10,875	68,337
Denver [1]	6,057	2,455	3,118	11,158	3,750	6,272	18,663	16,851	2,027
East St. Louis	29,867	12,709	16,253	83,686	38,070	44,889	23,548	5,131	13,375
Fort Worth	34,784	13,927	19,983	3,814	863	2,121	24,055	14,926	11,929
Indianapolis [1]	13,795	7,237	5,757	66,787	29,831	35,220	4,893	3,294	1,782
Kansas City	53,445	23,821	28,573	48,961	11,821	36,159	37,311	12,201	23,369
Oklahoma City	9,148	1,809	6,823	3,862	581	3,690	97	1	83
Omaha	32,223	9,816	21,812	88,330	25,482	62,697	35,391	4,327	30,863
St. Joseph [1]	11,409	3,413	7,708	51,153	7,476	43,328	13,597	1,817	11,698
St. Paul [1]	23,802	7,326	15,675	60,257	11,238	48,371	2,642	106	2,497
Sioux City	12,631	5,563	6,772	76,932	39,913	39,003	1,184	.....	1,089
Wichita [1]	5,579	3,835	1,905	11,694	634	11,193	1,744	1,260	167
Total	301,785	109,959	185,376	739,210	220,460	514,718	242,334	70,799	167,216
Total July 2-7, 1923	192,728	82,696	111,701	524,998	180,035	343,980	165,981	49,654	106,745
Total July 10-15, 1922	300,306	97,993	183,730	545,070	146,594	389,975	213,285	59,793	146,667

Week ending Friday, July 13.

Report on Hides and Skins.

April, 1923, with Comparisons.

	Stocks on hand—				Number sold during—		
	Apr. 30, 1923.	Mar. 31, 1923.	Apr. 30, 1922.	Average, Apr. 30, 1921-22.	April, 1923.	April, 1922.	Average, April, 1921-22.
Cattle	6,229,421	16,503,188	5,553,091	6,480,476	1,565,697	1,276,210	1,245,100
Calf and kip	3,830,522	3,699,835	3,963,723	4,262,752	1,271,242	976,753	893,932
Sheep and lamb	9,274,991	18,994,704	11,836,289	12,414,294	3,657,001	2,294,953	2,281,735
Goat and kid	8,800,071	17,727,359	9,404,784	8,572,466	1,565,104	1,401,159	1,207,507

[1] Figures revised since March report.

May, 1923, with Comparisons.

	Stocks on hand—				Number sold during—		
	May 31, 1923.	Apr. 30, 1923.	May 31, 1922.	Average, May 31, 1921 and 1922.	May, 1923.	May, 1922.	Average, May 1921 and 1922.
Cattle	6,346,769	6,229,421	5,362,607	6,402,113	1,355,259	1,485,099	1,651,180
Calf and kip	4,165,813	3,830,522	4,222,419	4,479,530	596,155	1,152,898	1,074,470
Sheep and lamb	9,193,406	9,274,991	11,142,150	12,238,168	2,729,747	3,003,548	2,605,894
Goats and kid	8,890,019	8,800,071	9,838,941	9,314,032	1,485,894	1,081,341	785,358

Average Prices of Live Stock, Week of July 9-14, 1923, with Comparisons.

[In dollars per 100 pounds.]

Kind and grade.	Chicago.				East St. Louis.				Fort Worth.[1]		Kansas City.[1]				Omaha.				South St. Joseph.[2]			South St. Paul.[3]		
	July 9-14, 1923.	July 2-7, 1923.	July 10-15, 1922.	3-year average.[4]	July 9-14, 1923.	July 2-7, 1923.	July 10-15, 1922.	3-year average.[4]	July 9-14, 1923.	July 2-7, 1923.	July 9-14, 1923.	July 2-7, 1923.	July 10-15, 1922.	3-year average.[4]	July 9-14, 1923.	July 2-7, 1923.	July 10-15, 1922.	3-year average.[4]	July 9-14, 1923.	July 2-7, 1923.	July 10-15, 1922.	July 9-14, 1923.	July 2-7, 1923.	July 10-15, 1922.
Cattle.																								
Slaughter cattle and calves:																								
Steers (1,100 lbs. up)—																								
Choice and prime	11.09	11.09	10.28	11.96	10.95	10.95	10.00	11.69	.....	.....	10.82	10.75	9.98	11.53	10.80	10.77	9.95	11.65	10.82	10.81	9.94	10.30	10.16	.....
Good	10.27	10.29	9.67	11.29	10.12	10.19	9.50	10.96	7.62	7.62	9.98	9.96	9.44	10.68	9.98	9.95	9.45	10.96	10.02	9.94	9.22	9.42	9.38	9.07
Medium	9.28	9.29	8.96	10.33	8.88	9.03	8.68	9.72	6.25	6.25	9.01	9.09	8.65	9.65	8.92	8.88	8.81	9.95	8.96	8.94	8.34	8.32	8.25	8.20
Common	7.89	7.91	8.02	8.99	6.88	6.91	7.32	8.37	4.50	4.50	7.64	7.76	7.56	8.26	7.50	7.47	7.96	8.83	7.54	7.56	7.46	6.92	6.88	7.08
Steers (1,100 lbs. down)—																								
Choice and prime	10.94	10.89	10.16	12.01	10.81	10.75	9.88	11.82	.....	.....	10.58	10.52	9.88	11.68	10.62	10.58	9.69	11.68	10.64	10.69	9.94	10.30	10.16	.....
Good	10.14	10.01	9.56	11.27	9.88	9.91	9.25	10.93	7.25	7.25	9.62	9.62	9.24	10.66	9.75	9.71	9.02	10.83	9.73	9.85	9.14	9.42	9.38	9.08
Medium	9.16	8.94	8.86	10.19	8.62	8.72	8.42	9.61	5.88	5.88	8.50	8.56	8.36	9.29	8.62	8.58	8.12	9.68	8.52	8.59	8.22	8.32	8.25	8.20
Common	7.24	7.12	7.90	8.67	6.58	6.53	6.95	7.89	4.12	4.12	7.00	7.05	7.23	7.70	7.00	6.96	7.24	8.19	7.02	6.94	7.38	6.80	6.75	6.95
Canner and cutter	4.60	4.59	4.38	4.39	4.08	3.97	3.62	4.11	2.38	2.38	4.38	4.44	4.00	4.13	.....	.....	3.88	4.36	4.52	4.53	.....	4.38	4.06	3.50
Light yearling steers and heifers—																								
Good to primo (800 lbs. down)[5]	10.24	10.14	.....	.....	9.50	9.22	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.49	9.46	.....	.....	9.75	9.69	.....	.....	9.67	9.87	.....	9.55	9.38	.....
Heifers—																								
Good and choice (850 lbs. up)	9.24	8.80	[6] 7.25	8.18	8.00	8.00	7.90	8.93	5.50	5.50	7.88	7.88	7.12	7.73	8.25	8.23	7.15	8.05	8.20	8.33	7.70	8.50	8.22	6.58
Common and med. (all weights)	7.12	6.58			5.78	5.75			3.88	3.88	5.50	5.50			6.00	6.00			5.60	5.75		6.25	6.12	
Cows—																								
Good and choice	7.54	7.15	[6] 6.00	7.09	6.50	6.22	5.40	6.36	4.62	4.50	6.55	6.55	5.32	6.32	6.82	6.80	6.10	7.00	6.34	6.38	6.28	6.75	6.75	5.58
Common and medium	5.11	4.76			4.82	4.56			3.38	3.38	4.32	4.38			4.75	4.75			4.37	4.62		4.60	4.50	
Canner and cutter	3.22	2.95	3.42	3.92	2.88	2.62	3.25	3.58	2.12	2.00	2.74	2.66	3.12	3.51	3.00	3.00	3.62	3.93	2.55	2.78	3.60	2.45	2.38	3.05
Bulls—																								
Good and ch. (beef yearlings excluded)[5]	6.34	6.05	.....	.....	6.12	6.12	.....	.....	3.88	3.88	5.64	5.55	.....	.....	5.95	5.75	.....	.....	5.38	5.41	.....	5.40	5.19	.....
Canner to med. (canner and bologna)[5]	4.86	4.29	.....	.....	4.00	4.00	.....	.....	2.38	2.38	4.02	3.91	.....	.....	4.20	4.00	.....	.....	3.75	3.94	.....	3.70	3.44	.....
Calves—																								
Med. to ch. (190 lbs. down)	10.75	9.66	[7] 9.10	10.82	9.50	8.94	7.90	9.51	6.40	6.50	8.02	7.75	7.75	8.96	9.25	9.00	9.40	9.92	8.50	7.78	7.02	7.90	7.41	6.35
Med. to ch. (190–260 lbs)	9.55	9.00			7.75	7.69			5.48	5.50	7.78	7.62			7.50	7.75			8.22	7.50		6.75	6.38	
Med. to ch. (260 lbs. up)	7.68	7.38	[8] 5.85	6.87	7.00	7.00	5.68	6.94	4.95	5.00	6.95	6.83	6.32	7.13	7.00	7.00	6.88	7.14	7.05	6.41	5.70	6.25	5.88	4.98
Cull and common (190 lbs. down)[5]	7.30	6.78	.....	.....	5.12	5.12	.....	.....	3.25	3.25	4.62	4.62	.....	.....	6.25	6.38	.....	.....	5.82	5.22	.....	5.00	4.62	.....
Cull and common (190 lbs. up) [5]	5.58	5.66	.....	.....	3.90	3.62	.....	.....	2.62	2.62	4.25	4.25	.....	.....	5.50	5.56	.....	.....	5.05	4.62	.....	3.50	3.50	.....
Feeder and stocker cattle and calves:																								
Steers, com.-ch. (750 lbs. up) [9]	7.14	7.15	6.70	7.90	6.85	7.00	6.05	7.14	4.25	4.25	6.75	6.82	7.37	8.17	7.25	7.25	6.92	7.74	6.68	7.11	7.25	6.02	6.00	5.72
Steers, com.-ch. (750 lbs. down) [10]	6.47	6.56	6.20	6.69	6.50	6.38	5.30	5.93	4.25	4.25	6.38	6.48	6.60	6.69	6.62	6.62	6.75	6.92	6.30	6.67	6.68	5.65	5.62	5.48
Steers, inferior (all weights) [5]	4.14	4.34	.....	.....	3.85	4.06	.....	.....	2.25	2.25	3.75	3.64	.....	.....	4.50	4.50	.....	.....	4.00	4.66	.....	3.75	3.75	.....
Cows and heifers, com.-ch	4.58	4.59	4.58	5.15	4.00	4.00	4.38	4.79	3.25	3.25	4.62	4.53	4.66	5.02	4.55	4.55	5.00	5.27	4.25	4.25	5.40	3.42	3.38	4.22
Calves, com.-ch.[11]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.25	4.25	6.12	6.12	6.42	6.54	6.38	6.38	6.86	6.88	6.00	6.00	.....	5.25	5.25	.....
Hogs.																								
Top (highest prices, not average)	7.80	8.10	11.15	16.35	7.85	8.40	11.20	16.55	8.00	8.10	7.55	7.60	10.70	16.00	7.30	7.45	10.65	15.50	7.40	7.60	10.70	7.35	7.40	10.75
Bulk of sales	7.09	7.18	9.94	11.42	7.53	7.62	10.80	12.37	7.67	7.63	7.20	7.10	10.12	11.70	6.55	6.57	9.40	10.97	7.02	6.98	10.20	6.48	6.38	9.08
Heavy weight (250–350 lbs.)med.-ch.	7.00	7.22	10.47	11.71	7.22	7.36	10.55	12.03	7.66	7.55	7.25	7.18	9.97	11.57	6.75	6.75	9.80	11.19	7.11	7.06	9.96	6.75	6.67	9.27
Medium weight (200–250 lbs.) med.-ch.	7.23	7.39	10.67	12.10	7.43	7.56	10.78	12.31	7.70	7.67	7.28	7.22	10.33	11.77	6.87	6.87	10.30	11.58	7.15	7.12	10.36	6.86	6.87	9.56
Light weight (160–200 lbs.) com.-ch.	7.15	7.34	10.82	12.15	7.43	7.51	10.88	12.39	7.33	7.26	6.90	6.98	10.32	11.69	6.62	6.62	10.37	11.55	6.88	6.94	10.42	7.04	6.98	10.29
Light lights (130–160 lbs.) com.-ch.	7.08	7.24	10.53	11.82	7.20	7.28	10.74	12.14	7.14	6.97	6.67	6.66	10.25	[12] 9.82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.01	6.94	.....
Packing hogs:																								
Smooth	6.19	6.46	8.89	10.55	5.82	5.93	8.63	9.86	5.81	5.88	6.13	6.09	8.33	10.30	5.98	6.02	8.74	10.54	5.87	5.87	8.51	6.11	5.88	8.10
Rough	5.82	6.09	8.29	9.96	5.68	5.77	8.40	9.55	5.12	5.12	6.01	5.98	8.08	9.88	5.65	5.68	8.18	10.11	5.75	5.74	8.28	5.67	5.48	7.56
Slaughter pigs (130 lbs. down) med.-ch.	6.65	6.72	9.87	11.15	6.78	6.79	10.47	11.20	5.88	5.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.91	5.98	.....
Feeder and stocker pigs (70–139 lbs.) com.-ch.	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.21	6.20	9.95	10.72	.....	.....	6.28	6.18	10.20	10.85	4.88	4.78	9.58	10.01	.....	.....	.....	5.16	5.38	10.27
Sheep and lambs.																								
Slaughter sheep and lambs:																								
Lambs—																								
Light and handy wt. (84 lbs. down) med. to pr	14.00	14.75	13.14	12.68	13.20	13.94	12.28	11.95	13.25	13.25	13.58	14.25	12.28	11.56	13.58	14.25	12.92	12.49	13.58	14.32	12.88	12.88	13.47	12.12
All weights, culls and common	10.12	10.75	9.85	8.98	9.50	9.78	8.50	8.29	9.88	9.88	9.72	10.25	8.55	7.68	10.22	10.84	9.82	8.95	9.70	10.19	9.12	9.68	10.00	8.90
Yearling wethers, med. to pr	11.25	12.06	10.35	9.81	10.62	11.22	9.55	.....	9.75	9.88	10.35	11.00	9.28	8.69	10.90	11.59	10.25	9.27	10.20	10.81	9.98	10.58	11.00	9.52
Wethers (2 yrs. old and over) med. to pr	6.50	6.41	7.69	7.31	6.25	6.25	6.22	.....	6.50	6.75	6.74	7.00	7.15	6.45	6.00	6.00	7.35	6.70	6.52	6.62	7.00	5.50	5.44	6.52
Ewes, com. to ch.[5]	5.15	4.88	.....	.....	4.50	4.62	.....	.....	4.88	4.88	5.00	5.38	.....	.....	4.50	4.50	.....	.....	5.02	4.98	.....	4.12	4.12	.....
Ewes, canner and cull [5]	2.08	1.75	.....	.....	2.00	2.12	.....	.....	2.50	2.50	2.25	2.38	.....	.....	2.00	2.00	.....	.....	2.50	2.50	.....	1.50	1.50	.....
Feeding sheep and lambs:																								
Feeding lambs, med. to ch	12.62	.....	12.35	10.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.25	11.41	11.10	9.77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Note.—Classification of live stock changed July 2, 1923.

[1] Fort Worth began reporting Jan. 15, 1923.
[2] South St. Joseph began reporting in June, 1922
[3] South St. Paul began reporting in November, 1920.
[4] Based on average prices for the following weeks: July 12-17, 1920, July 11-16, 1921, and July 10-15, 1922.
[5] No comparable grade in former classification.
[6] Old classification combined common to choice; comparable figures are on that description.
[7] In old classification, classed as light and medium weight.
[8] In old classification, classed as heavy weight.
[9] Data previous to July, 1923, are averages of feeder steers, 1,000 pounds up and 750 to 1,000 pounds in former classification.
[10] In old classification classed as stocker steers, common to choice.
[11] Data previous to July, 1923, are averages of stocker calves, good and choice and common and medium in old classification.
[12] Two-year average; does not include 1920 when prices were highest.

Stocker and Feeder Shipments.

Week July 7-13, 1923, with Comparisons.

Origin and destination.	Cattle and calves.		Hogs.		Sheep.	
	Week July 7–13, 1923.	Per cent of average of corresponding week, 1920–1921–1922.	Week July 7–13, 1923.	Per cent of average of corresponding week, 1920–1921–1922.	Week July 7–13, 1923.	Per cent of average of corresponding week, 1920–1921–1922.
Market origin:						
Chicago	1,563	56.3	.....	.....	5,778	90.2
Denver [1]	3,760	145.9	4,108	.....	16,772	106.2
East St. Louis	3,213	229.7	159	44.8	1,470	171.5
Fort Worth	2,125	87.3	57	126.7	701	84.4
Indianapolis	1,098	195.0	240	172.7	413	87.5
Kansas City	11,824	191.8	1,579	145.0	5,560	138.5
Oklahoma City	1,391	101.2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Omaha	2,522	93.9	133	.....	3,695	31.5
St. Joseph	1,793	247.6	202	147.4	1,817	198.8
St. Paul	4,679	108.8	1,452	226.5	106	36.2
Sioux City	2,853	88.8	10	4.7	.....	.....
Wichita	1,945	362.2	335	372.2	.....	.....
Total	38,706	143.3	8,275	258.4	36,312	116.0
State destination:						
Arizona	.....	.....	79	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas	31	387.5	.....	.....	.....	.....
California	.....	.....	2,763	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	2,742	.....	1,266	.....	15,322	291.1
Illinois	4,600	190.7	825	261.1	1,671	62.6
Indiana	1,940	167.5	240	172.7	1,411	93.4
Iowa	6,666	122.9	1,201	170.8	2,864	43.2
Kansas	5,257	211.5	.....	.....	2,381	187.3
Kentucky	244	114.0	.....	.....	224	27.5
Maryland	69	66.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan	523	109.0	218	320.6	3,597	150.6
Minnesota	1,186	129.8	553	145.9	430	63.3
Missouri	4,240	194.8	702	106.7	6,266	232.4
Nebraska	5,642	157.3	241	227.4	819	16.5
New York	259	187.7	120	.....	108	18.3
North Dakota	69	328.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	1,540	234.0	.....	.....	602	109.6
Oklahoma	1,541	123.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	653	49.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	677	49.4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee	.....	.....	.....	.....	353	254.0
Texas	462	24.3	57	.....	264	41.1
Wisconsin	334	82.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	31	10.9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	38,706	143.3	8,275	258.4	36,312	116.0

[1] Figures available for 1922 only.

Comparison of Stocker and Feeder Shipments This Season With Previous Seasons.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
July 1, 1923 to July 13, 1923	73,997	15,508	60,020
Same period one year ago	63,273	7,093	69,735
Same period two years ago	31,135	6,605	25,041
Same period three ago	58,899	6,111	81,825
Current period as per cent of average of three previous periods	144.8	236.4	102.0

Daily Average Weight and Cost of Hogs.

Week July 9-14, 1923, with Comparisons.

	Chicago.		East St. Louis.		Fort Worth.		Kansas City.		Omaha.		South St. Joseph.		St. Paul.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.
Monday	246	$7.15	204	$7.44	192	$7.26	226	$7.16	264	$6.33	220	$6.92	242	$6.39
Tuesday	244	7.05	201	7.30	196	7.10	202	7.09	258	6.38	222	6.96	250	6.42
Wednesday	238	7.22	201	7.51	204	7.36	221	7.17	262	6.65	230	6.95	250	6.50
Thursday	252	7.19	198	7.65	180	7.70	228	7.27	265	6.81	234	7.11	254	6.69
Friday	245	7.10	205	7.47	217	7.31	230	7.20	262	6.62	231	7.03	251	6.51
Saturday	258	6.82	194	7.50	183	7.57	240	7.01	261	6.50	229	6.95	251	6.50
Average:														
July 9–14, 1923	246	7.11	204	7.46	194	7.32	221	7.15	262	6.55	227	6.98	249	6.49
July 2–7, 1923	249	7.05	198	7.61	187	7.38	219	6.97	258	6.58	227	6.99	242	6.43
July 10–15, 1922	258	9.83	199	10.75	.....	.....	219	10.13	267	9.26	235	9.89	276	8.95

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

Weights and Prices of Stocker and Feeder Steers at Chicago.

Week July 9-14, 1923, with Comparisons.

Weight range.	Number of head.			Per cent of total by weight ranges.			Average weight (pounds).			Average price per 100 pounds.		
	July 9–14, 1923.	July 2–7, 1923.	July 10–15, 1922.	July 9–14, 1923.	July 2–7, 1923.	July 10–15, 1922.	July 9–14, 1923.	July 2–7, 1923.	July 10–15, 1922.	July 9–14, 1923.	July 2–7, 1923.	July 10–15, 1922.
1,001 lbs. up	22	21	11	1.9	2.5	1.2	1,191	1,011	1,039	$9.15	$6.75	$7.46
901–1,000 lbs	23	100	150	1.9	11.7	16.9	994	955	940	6.65	6.21	6.90
801–900 lbs	229	164	153	19.5	19.3	17.2	830	868	843	6.30	7.08	6.44
701–800 lbs	340	97	225	29.0	11.4	25.3	737	750	758	5.71	6.58	6.05
700 lbs. down	560	469	351	47.7	55.1	39.4	582	560	596	5.65	6.00	5.93
Total	1,174	851	890	100.0	100.0	100.0	695	698	743	5.96	6.39	6.30

Beef Steers Sold Out of First Hands for Slaughter at Chicago.

Week July 9-14, 1923, with Comparisons.

Grade.	Number of head.			Per cent of total by grades.			Average weight (pounds).			Average price per 100 pounds.		
	July 9–14, 1923.	July 2–7, 1923.	July 10–15, 1922.	July 9–14, 1923.	July 2–7, 1923.	July 10–15, 1922.	July 9–14, 1923.	July 2–7, 1923.	July 10–15, 1922.	July 9–14, 1923.	July 2–7, 1923.	July 10–15, 1922.
Choice and prime	7,926	4,519	8,499	23.7	22.1	28.8	1,218	1,225	1,144	$10.86	$10.85	$10.18
Good	10,601	6,321	12,361	31.8	30.9	42.0	1,066	1,086	1,015	10.16	10.10	9.60
Medium	12,299	7,947	6,162	36.9	38.8	20.9	945	938	968	9.34	9.13	8.93
Common	2,539	1,686	2,450	7.6	8.2	8.3	864	881	932	7.72	7.64	8.00
Total	33,365	20,473	29,472	100.0	100.0	100.0	1,042	1,042	1,048	9.92	9.78	9.53

Lamb Campaign Shows Results.

The campaign which has been conducted in eastern sheep-producing States to eliminate the "bucky" lamb has made the greatest progress in Kentucky, according to information received from various sources by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This is the third season that the campaign has been carried on by the State extension agents, and as a result of their efforts it is estimated that more than 200,000 docked wether and ewe lambs will be marketed from Kentucky this year. The high quality of these lambs has attracted the attention of many eastern buyers, and instead of waiting for the lambs to arrive at the central markets buyers have gone into Kentucky and bought direct from the producers. Many of the lambs are assembled at Lexington, Ky., and sold at public auctions to the highest bidder. At several of the sales the highest bids were within 50¢ per 100 lbs. of the top at the leading eastern markets the same day.

Losses from docking and castration have been negligible, and producers in the State are thoroughly solid on the idea. The greatest advantages from eliminating the "bucky" lamb, according to members of the trade and marketing specialists, is in reducing the number of seconds and culls in the market receipts.

Slaughterers state that the elimination of "bucky" and other inferior lambs in the market supplies will enable them to handle from one-third to one-half more lambs than they now can sell.

Costs of Marketing Hogs Show Variations.

Costs of marketing hogs in the central Corn Belt show extremely wide variations in both home and terminal markets. An analysis has been made by the United States Department of Agriculture of shipments by 200 cooperative associations in 1921. It discloses such extreme differences in unit costs that averages appear of little value as representations of marketing expense.

Between the local expense of the association with the lowest cost and that of the association with the highest there was a spread of nearly 1,000 per cent. Cost per thousand pounds shipped was about 30 cents for the association with the lowest cost. For the association with the highest cost it was about $3. It is said, however, that the local costs of the different associations covered such a diversity of functions that "management" was practically the only item common to them all.

In a general way local marketing expense is held to include the local manager's commissions, assessments for sinking funds, car-preparation costs, and miscellaneous expenses. Losses arising from the crippling and killing of stock in transit are usually included. Shrinkage in weight is not included, and represents a loss which falls upon the original shipper.

Prices of Fresh Meats Advance.

(Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.)

Price advances were general on all classes of fresh meats at eastern markets during the week ending July 13, thereby continuing the rise of the preceding week. At New York, however, good and choice lamb declined slightly after midweek. Receipts of all classes at eastern markets while somewhat larger than for the preceding week were only moderate when compared with the average for the year. Demand was fairly well sustained. At Chicago, prices were somewhat uneven. Veal was strong to higher, but other classes, with a few exceptions, were mostly weak to lower. Demand at that market, however, was fairly well balanced by the moderate offerings.

Beef.—Numerous sales of choice steers at $20 at New York, the highest since last December, was the outstanding feature of the beef market. Prices ranged unevenly 50¢–$2 higher on steer beef at all eastern markets, the poorer grades showing the greatest advance despite some increase in the proportion of offerings of common grass steers. No weak spots were in evidence, prices of cuts following the advance in carcass prices. Cow beef was also sharply higher, showing greater gains than steer prices on all grades. At New York choice heifers, which were in fairly liberal supply, sold from $18–$19 per 100 pounds.

At Chicago steer beef supplies were largely of medium and good grades. While costs were higher, choice steers declined 50¢ early in the week, other grades being steady to slightly higher. The demand for grass steer beef was slow. Heifers were numerous in steer lots and sold at top quotations. The light offerings of cows were mostly grassers, with few grading better than cutters. At eastern markets and Chicago the supply of bulls was extremely light, and sold at substantially higher prices when available.

Kosher beef trade was uneven and at New York prices declined around $2 during the week, while gains were made at Boston and Philadelphia. At Chicago the moderate supplies were sold under a fair demand at fully steady prices.

Veal.—Veal showed the greatest strength of any class of fresh meat at eastern markets. Prices were firm to unevenly higher on all grades, due to light receipts and a good demand. The market feature was the unusually high price paid for common grass veal at New York, sales of this grade ranging up to $18. Absence of frozen sides in storage and the light supply of fresh sides on sale probably accounted for this condition. A few prime grade sold up to $26 at that market although this was out of line. Around 800 fresh Canadian veal were included in the receipts at New York.

At Chicago medium and heavy weight grass veal formed a good percentage of the supply. Country dressed offerings were in light supply and commanded top prices.

Lamb.—The bulk of the lamb receipts at eastern markets was of the better grades, although medium kinds were fairly plentiful. Prices at Boston and Philadelphia were unevenly higher, although some weakness was evident late in the week. At New York buyers refused to pay much over $30 per 100 pounds, which resulted in slight declines on the better grades. At Chicago few choice lambs were included in the moderate supply. Demand was slow and prices declined $1–$2 on all grades, with the undertone weak at the close.

At eastern markets frozen Argentine lamb sold from $17–$21, the bulk bringing around $20 per 100 pounds.

Mutton.—The demand for mutton at eastern markets was somewhat limited but sufficient to keep the light receipts well sold up. Some choice light wethers brought $20–$21 at New York and Philadelphia, while heavy bucks and ewes sold down to around $6 at Boston. At Chicago the light offerings were easily cleared at steady prices. At eastern markets frozen Argentine mutton sold from $13–$15 per 100 pounds.

Pork.—Substantial advances were made in fresh pork prices at eastern markets, with loins showing the greatest gains. Quantities of frozen loins were on sale at New York but sold slowly to retailers. Light averages brought $16–$17 per 100 pounds. At Chicago the supply of fresh pork was only moderate, but the demand was comparatively narrow. Light averages held fairly steady, while others were unevenly lower.

Wool Imports at Two Ports.

Imports of wool through the port of Philadelphia during the week ending July 14 amounted to 2,259 bales, weighing 1,098,897 lbs., valued at $291,101. Imports through the port of Boston during the same week amounted to 5,132 bales, weighing 2,685,485 lbs., valued at $1,154,672.

Average Wholesale Prices of Western Dressed Fresh Meats.

Week of July 9-14, 1923, with Comparisons.

Kind and grade.	Chicago.				New York.			
	July 9-14, 1923.	July 2-7, 1923.	July 10-15, 1922.	Three-year average.[1]	July 9-14, 1923.	July 2-7, 1923.	July 10-15, 1922.	Three-year average.[1]
Beef and Veal.								
Beef:	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*
Steer—								
Choice	$17.45	$17.75	$16.50	$19.83	$19.50	$18.38	$17.75	$20.53
Good	16.55	16.50	15.30	18.02	18.50	17.00	16.75	19.08
Medium	15.50	15.50	13.95	16.17	17.00	15.38	15.50	16.57
Common	14.00	14.50	13.05	14.22	15.15	12.50	13.20	13.40
Cow—								
Good	13.00	12.50	12.90	15.07	15.50	13.12	13.50	15.63
Medium	11.50	11.50	11.95	13.75	14.00	12.00	12.50	13.77
Common	9.70	10.00	10.30	11.87	13.05	11.00	11.50	11.90
Bull—								
Medium					10.70	9.50	11.00	[3] 11.75
Common	8.22	7.78	8.45	9.84	9.00	8.50	9.50	10.28
Veal:								
Choice	20.30	18.88	17.50	20.70	22.40	19.00	18.60	21.58
Good	18.40	17.50	15.60	19.03	20.40	17.00	16.40	18.97
Medium	16.30	15.50	13.80	16.87	18.10	15.50	14.20	16.33
Common	12.00	11.50	10.50	14.37	16.60	13.00	11.40	13.27
Fresh Pork Cuts.								
Hams:								
12-16 lbs. average	17.00	17.00	26.00	[2] 25.75	20.00	19.50	28.00	[2] 26.00
Loins:								
8-10 lbs. average	19.30	19.38	24.30	26.97	20.90	18.25	21.50	25.20
10-12 lbs. average	17.60	18.06	22.30	25.50	18.90	17.00	19.70	23.10
12-14 lbs. average	15.70	16.56	18.95	23.08	17.40	15.56	18.20	21.27
14-16 lbs. average	13.70	14.50	17.10	20.80	16.40	14.00	17.10	19.63
16 lbs. and over	11.90	13.12	15.70	[2] 16.00	14.90	12.75	16.00	[2] 16.75
Shoulders:								
Skinned	9.50	9.50	14.30	16.28	11.00	10.31	15.50	16.83
Picnics—								
4-6 lbs. average	9.25	9.25	15.25	16.77	10.50	9.50		
6-8 lbs. average	8.75	8.75	14.45	16.00			15.00	15.53
Butts:								
Boston style	11.15	11.12	16.65	19.02	13.25	11.88	17.00	18.04
Spare ribs	6.85	6.62	8.20	[2] 7.35	10.00	8.50	12.50	[2] 10.00
Lamb and Mutton.								
Lamb:								
Choice	31.10	32.00	28.00	30.20	31.80	29.75	28.40	30.67
Good	28.40	29.00	26.10	28.00	30.30	27.75	24.80	27.33
Medium	25.40	26.00	23.40	24.73	28.20	24.88	22.60	24.40
Common	18.80	20.00	18.30	20.27	25.50	19.38	17.00	18.33
Mutton:								
Good	15.50	15.50	14.20	13.27	18.50	18.00	17.90	18.97
Medium	13.00	13.00	11.00	11.00	16.00	15.50	14.20	15.37
Common	10.00	10.00	7.00	8.17	13.00	12.50	11.00	12.20

[1] Based on average prices for the following weeks: July 12-17, 1920; July 11-16, 1921; and July 10-15, 1922.
[2] Two-year average; does not include 1920, when prices were highest.
[3] Two-year average.

Chicago Wholesale Prices of Cured Pork and Pork Products.

Week of July 9-14, 1923, with Comparisons.

Commodity.	July 9-14, 1923.	July 2-7, 1923.	July 10-15, 1922.	Three-year average.[1]
	Per 100 lbs.	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*
Hams, No. 1, smoked, 14-16 lbs. average	$23.25	$23.00	$31.75	$34.42
Hams, No. 2, smoked, 14-16 lbs. average	19.50	19.50	28.25	31.67
Picnics, smoked, 4-8 lbs. average	12.50	13.00	18.25	19.88
Bacon, No. 1, 6-8 lbs. average	30.25	30.25	32.75	41.17
Bacon, No. 2, 6-8 lbs. average	24.25	24.25	27.00	30.75
Bellies, dry salt, 14-16 lbs. average	12.62	13.12	15.88	17.96
Backs, dry salt, 14-16 lbs. average	10.88	10.88	12.25	13.79
Pure lard, tierces	12.75	12.75	12.75	16.13
Compound lard, tierces	13.38	13.50	13.38	14.92

[1] Based on average prices for the following weeks: July 12-17, 1920, July 11-16, 1921, and July 10-15, 1922.

The first of the season's arrivals of Idaho lambs sold at Kansas City at $15, the top of the market for the week ending July 14.

Receipts of western range lambs totaled around 133 cars for the first five days of the week ending July 14 at Chicago. Packers also had heavy direct shipments from southeastern points.

Apparent per Capita Consumption of Federally Inspected Meat.[1]

March, 1923.

	Beef and veal.		Pork.		Lamb and mutton.		Total.	
	Total.	Per capita.[1]	Total.	Per capita.[1]	Total.	Per capita.[1]	Total.	Per capita.[1]
	Million lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Million lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Million lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Million lbs.*	*Lbs.*
March, 1923	399	3.6	583	5.3	40	0.4	1,022	9.3
February, 1923	376	3.4	491	4.5	35	.3	902	8.2
Increase or decrease	+23	+.2	+92	+.8	+5	+.1	+120	+1.1
Per cent [1]	+6.1	.....	+18.6	.....	+12.8	.....	+13.2	.....
March, 1923	399	3.6	583	5.3	40	.4	1,022	9.3
March, 1922	410	3.8	377	3.5	35	.3	821	7.5
Increase or decrease	−11	−.2	+206	+1.8	+5	+.1	+201	+1.8
Per cent [1]	−2.6	.....	+54.6	.....	+15.1	.....	+24.4	.....

[1] Per capita consumption and per cent of increase or decrease were computed on full number of pounds.

April, 1923.

	Beef and veal.		Pork.		Lamb and mutton.		Total.	
	Total.	Per capita.[1]	Total.	Per capita.[1]	Total.	Per capita.[1]	Total.	Per capita.[1]
	Million lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Million lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Million lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Million lbs.*	*Lbs.*
April, 1923	410	3.7	479	4.3	39	0.3	928	8.4
March, 1923	399	3.6	583	5.3	40	.4	1,022	9.3
Increase or decrease	+11	+.1	−104	−1.0	−1	−.1	−94	−.9
Per cent [1]	+2.6	.....	−17.7	.....	−2.9	.....	−9.2	.....
April, 1923	410	3.7	479	4.3	39	.3	928	8.4
April, 1922	368	3.4	406	3.7	31	.3	805	7.4
Increase or decrease	+42	+.3	+73	+.6	+8	(2)	+123	+1.0
Per cent [1]	+11.3	.....	+18.2	.....	+23.2	.....	+15.2	.....

[1] Per capita consumption and per cent of increase or decrease were computed on full number of pounds.
[2] Difference slight—disregarded.

Apparent per Capita Consumption of Federally Inspected Meat.[1]—Continued.

May, 1923.

	Beef and veal.		Pork.		Lamb and mutton.		Total.	
	Total.	Per capita.[1]	Total.	Per capita.[1]	Total.	Per capita.[1]	Total.	Per capita.[1]
	Million lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Million lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Million lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Million lbs.*	*Lbs.*
May, 1923	455	4.1	608	5.5	39	0.3	1,102	10.0
April, 1923	410	3.7	479	4.3	39	.3	928	8.4
Increase or decrease	+45	+.4	+129	+1.2	+0	(2)	+174	+1.6
Per cent [1]	+11.1	.....	+26.8	.....	+ .0	.....	+18.8	.....
May, 1923	455	4.1	608	5.5	39	.3	1,102	10.0
May, 1922	435	4.0	476	4.4	34	.3	945	8.7
Increase or decrease	+20	+.1	+132	+1.1	+5	(2)	+157	+1.3
Per cent [1]	+4.6	.....	+27.8	.....	+12.9	.....	+16.6	.....

[1] Per capita consumption and per cent of increase or decrease were computed on full number of pounds.
[2] Difference slight—disregarded.

Meat Importing Syndicate Formed in Munich.

A German syndicate for the importation of foreign meat from Argentina has been formed at Munich, according to a report received from the American ambassador, J. W. Riddle, at Buenos Aires, under date of June 5. The meat, which will be distributed in southern Germany and Switzerland, will be carried by steamers of the Nord Deutscher Lloyd Bremen line and will be supplied in Argentina by the Armour and Swift refrigerating plants.

France to Study Agriculture in the Colonies.

The proceeds of the war-time vegetable-oil consortium in France will be devoted principally to the development of agricultural experiment stations in the French colonies, reports Consul Wesley Frost at Marseille under date of April 24. About $1,930,000 at par (10,000,000 francs) will be spent on experiment stations in Senegal, on the Ivory Coast, and in Dahomey. About $579,000, at par (3,000,000 francs), will be devoted to the improvement of the harbor and dock facilities at Marseille for the handling of peanuts, copra, sesame, and other oil-bearing seeds.

Receipts and Disposition of Live Stock at Public Stockyards for June, 1923, Compared with Previous Years.

[Thousands, i. e., 000, omitted.]

Class and year.	Receipts.			Local slaughter.			Stocker and feeder shipments.			Total shipments.		
	June.	6 months, January-June.	Total for year.	June.	6 months, January-June.	Total for year.	June.	6 months, January-June.	Total for year.	June.	6 months, January-June.	Total for year.
Cattle and calves:												
1916	1,319	7,313	17,676	787	4,442	10,294	264	1,483	3,847	510	2,667	6,953
1917	1,759	9,588	23,056	1,053	5,869	13,275	353	1,782	4,803	716	3,593	9,473
1918	1,814	10,661	25,295	1,058	6,441	14,874	393	2,023	5,013	764	4,129	10,311
1919	1,588	10,279	24,623	958	6,138	13,633	272	2,010	5,286	624	4,031	10,737
1920	1,879	10,238	22,197	1,061	6,013	12,194	272	1,669	4,102	799	4,139	9,831
1921	1,580	9,016	19,787	1,005	5,492	11,078	209	1,268	3,504	593	3,477	8,600
1922	1,759	9,773	23,218	1,060	5,786	12,435	259	1,611	4,864	701	3,934	10,665
1923	1,636	10,012	.....	996	6,161	.....	236	1,458	.....	643	3,802	.....
Calves only:												
1920	536	2,633	5,337	421	2,036	3,875	10	67	121	118	605	1,455
1921	486	2,571	5,477	375	1,954	3,799	6	36	178	113	598	1,604
1922	542	2,778	6,077	400	2,065	4,189	17	84	320	144	721	1,933
1923	495	2,930	.....	368	2,203	.....	14	81	.....	134	771	.....
Hogs:												
1916	3,054	22,269	43,265	2,322	16,014	30,984	11	80	194	729	6,102	11,979
1917	2,791	21,403	38,042	1,968	14,507	25,440	21	185	788	826	6,905	12,571
1918	2,979	23,374	44,863	1,953	15,217	30,441	53	412	989	1,028	8,096	14,373
1919	3,773	25,162	44,469	2,603	17,372	30,018	51	461	902	1,157	7,744	14,366
1920	3,709	23,567	42,121	2,421	15,191	26,761	43	467	728	1,308	8,312	15,298
1921	3,579	22,231	41,101	2,474	14,597	26,335	33	304	499	1,114	7,616	14,709
1922	3,776	21,881	44,067	2,678	14,255	28,737	57	346	593	1,114	7,625	15,332
1923	4,209	27,776	.....	2,815	18,261	.....	63	405	.....	1,409	9,504	.....
Sheep:												
1916	1,394	7,771	20,692	893	4,955	11,228	83	421	3,277	486	2,723	9,193
1917	1,240	7,670	20,216	684	4,576	9,142	146	626	4,448	549	3,056	11,010
1918	1,429	7,522	22,485	711	3,991	10,266	242	998	5,208	704	3,512	12,204
1919	1,775	8,700	27,256	945	5,049	12,646	223	1,086	6,956	810	3,644	14,585
1920	1,640	8,939	23,538	845	4,785	10,981	227	1,316	5,180	806	4,201	12,563
1921	1,850	10,500	24,168	1,093	6,184	12,858	89	552	3,095	768	4,366	11,333
1922	1,700	9,318	22,364	923	4,920	10,669	191	928	4,167	777	4,394	11,677
1923	1,452	9,125	.....	817	4,970	.....	117	869	.....	639	4,152	.....

Receipts and Disposition of Live Stock at Public Stockyards for June.

[67 markets.]

Markets.	Cattle and calves.								Calves.						Horses and mules, receipts.	
	Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.		Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.			
	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
Albany, N. Y.	995	579	154	66	14	12	841	513	586	144	40					
Amarillo, Tex.	6,917	7,288	81		6,486	5,495	6,736	7,288	(1)	(1)			(1)	(1)	410	162
Atlanta, Ga.	1,176	2,378	1,003	1,492		350	173	912	(1)	106	(1)	106			161	128
Augusta, Ga.	1,371	858	1,200	538	281	223	319	310	366	350	354	335	12	9		1
Baltimore, Md.	18,114	15,633	13,204	12,400	110	203	4,910	3,233	7,045	5,976	4,073	3,964			71	46
Boston, Mass.	5,194	5,533	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	2,428	2,445	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)		
Buffalo, N. Y.	55,884	49,710	15,892	15,457	14	121	39,517	34,028	31,937	29,152	8,251	8,269			1,479	921
Chattanooga, Tenn.	1,303	1,213	1,102	910			201	303	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)		
Cheyenne, Wyo.	50	840					50	840							100	450
Chicago, Ill.	332,200	286,405	254,063	216,642	12,388	13,890	78,137	69,763	75,967	63,182	73,833	62,024	(1)	(1)	1,643	1,386
Cincinnati, Ohio	37,516	34,378	21,291	16,910	1,339	1,431	16,225	17,468	19,594	17,785	8,389	4,662			192	30
Cleveland, Ohio	23,484	22,891	21,378	21,431	649	65	2,106	1,460	13,155	14,560	12,489	13,815			100	40
Columbia, S. C.	308	870	308	870					42	230	42	230				
Columbus, Ohio	372	416	267	219			92	205	144	273	65	130				
Dallas, Tex.	658	915	658	915					98	306	98	306				
Dayton, Ohio	2,746	2,651	2,463	2,136			283	515	962	902	885	646				
Denver, Colo.	47,133	33,305	11,406	10,041	38,063	25,307	39,965	26,460	3,215	3,061	1,525	1,858	1,681	1,935	1,375	1,186
Detroit, Mich.	22,436	21,139	18,549	19,905	1,560	415	3,887	1,234	12,006	13,456	11,910	13,135	15			94
East St. Louis, Ill.	113,647	94,164	45,995	37,187	14,780	16,189	67,652	56,977	32,135	27,304	17,752	19,031	606	1,059	2,106	1,848
El Paso, Tex.	9,979	7,217	812	2,401	9,085	2,836	9,353	4,816	(1)	2,228	(1)	751	(1)	1,250	508	81
Evansville, Ind.	4,279	2,682	2,356	1,605	176	139	1,864	1,028	1,830	1,163	954	635	12	24	13	
Fort Wayne, Ind.	(3)	842	(3)	438	(3)		(3)	386	(3)	616	(3)	339	(3)		(3)	
Fort Worth, Tex.	76,471	114,484	29,976	58,501	21,765	10,322	46,988	55,871	17,167	21,048	11,717	20,423	7,623	(1)	327	398
Fostoria, Ohio	979	1,168	233	83	273	475	770	1,165	547	638	156	58				
Indianapolis, Ind.	45,107	43,636	20,805	19,949	2,991	3,475	24,108	23,687	19,269	19,881	3,350	4,052			123	101
Jacksonville, Fla.	350	2,174	324	537		60	51	1,444	23	92		22		60		11
Jersey City, N. J.	52,745	56,884	52,745	56,884					35,978	41,204	35,978	41,204			64	45
Kansas City, Mo.	164,979	181,662	98,238	103,092	42,532	49,041	68,854	76,095	29,690	27,621	22,569	22,389	2,792	3,813	988	876
Knoxville, Tenn.	1,271	1,779	777	903	217	765	494	876	116	186	68	141	48	45	1	543
La Fayette, Ind.	1,049	1,059	761	724	37	22	347	341	512	527	385	276	18	10		
Lancaster, Pa.	9,871	14,861	634	3,122			9,237	11,739	870	2,144	253	953			280	86
Laredo, Tex.	(3)	984	(3)	241	(3)	490	(3)	723	(3)	178	(3)	35	(3)	68	(3)	93
Logansport, Ind.	71	25	13		1		52	25	21	3	12	4				
Los Angeles, Calif.	(3)	13,080	(3)	12,088	(3)	459	(3)	459	(3)	3,111	(3)	2,193	(3)	37	(3)	1
Louisville, Ky.	21,616	18,647	6,849	7,843	3,044	1,263	14,776	10,804	11,423	11,324	2,657	3,183			127	146
Marion, Ohio	476	358	277	201	3	3	205	159	268	237	169	150				2
Memphis, Tenn.	814	1,672	468	657	193	757	292	1,050	152	118	80	106	59			1,388
Milwaukee, Wis.	46,672	34,442	43,559	31,955	1,620	1,639	3,118	2,518	38,601	29,309	38,312	28,644	259	670	77	8
Montgomery, Ala.	2,143	5,083	283	336	443	440	1,948	5,657	(1)	491	(1)	92	(1)	7	91	67
Moultrie, Ga.	46	54	46	54						7		7				
Nashville, Tenn.	7,714	6,324	2,962	3,706	600	450	4,752	2,618	3,967	3,036	1,583	1,598				
Newark, N. J.	(3)	3,422	(3)	1,454	(3)	363	(3)	1,917	(3)	1,551	(3)	1,554	(3)		(3)	
New Orleans, La.	17,259	16,339	13,802	14,276	2,099	1,633	2,613	2,533	10,500	10,870	8,010	7,696	(1)			
New York, N. Y.	32,962	20,490	32,962	20,383				107	26,562	16,286	26,562	16,286				117
North Salt Lake, Utah	6,083	4,691	988	1,213	4,394	3,289	5,123	3,859	162	161	82	161			150	95
Ogden, Utah	5,251	6,544	899	788	3,273	3,228	4,352	5,756	170	204	116	66		58	264	107
Oklahoma, Okla.	21,527	23,854	12,110	18,061	3,672	2,176	8,273	6,623	3,190	3,547	1,754	3,261	387	66	123	90
Omaha, Nebr.	139,218	129,626	95,952	88,952	19,639	18,179	45,297	42,643	6,816	4,226	2,912	2,430	94		309	236
Paseo, Wash.	162	336					162	336	6							
Peoria, Ill.	3,375	2,978	2,011	1,570	551	184	1,569	1,467	1,404	1,561	779	799	37	67	2	1
Philadelphia, Pa.	31,531	14,693	30,376	14,449			1,155	244	24,355	8,950	23,307	8,847			213	106
Pittsburgh, Pa.	67,673	58,340	13,786	16,035			53,887	42,305	29,956	31,598	8,220	10,166			717	329
Portland, Oreg.	11,802	14,110	4,908	8,385	773	1,884	7,524	7,132	1,164	1,511	678	1,422	33		370	154
Pueblo, Colo.	32,494	17,082			6,727	14,693	31,904	17,086	(1)	660			(1)	272	145	109
Richmond, Va.	2,243	2,415	1,732	2,109		154	511	306	1,122	992	779	992			239	193
Roanoke, Va.	(3)	66	(3)	39	(3)		(3)	27	(3)	3	(3)	3	(3)		(3)	
St. Joseph, Mo.	36,781	41,961	28,441	28,893	4,001	7,231	8,749	14,071	4,768	4,712	4,359	3,922	349	605	315	270
St. Paul, Minn.	99,195	89,222	66,942	64,988	23,402	17,017	32,681	24,829	49,441	50,479	45,187	46,526	1,928	2,208	76	82
San Antonio, Tex.	15,333	11,126	4,579	4,353	7,564	3,820	10,754	7,283	3,764	4,006	2,579	2,426	253	365	620	264
Seattle, Wash.	4,527	4,377	4,230	4,348	165		297	29	143	179	143	174			20	16
Sioux City, Iowa	56,400	59,716	29,045	31,054	17,472	18,981	27,375	29,296	3,998	2,602	3,616	2,046	293	549	132	280
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	1,589	1,526	917	800	220	615	666	705	99	243	26	35	55	177	58	
Spokane, Wash.	3,208	3,274	2,000	2,382	660	343	1,110	918	355	275	268	260	31	45	231	100
Springfield, Ohio	(3)	571	(3)	165	(3)		(3)	406	(3)	275	(3)	66	(3)		(3)	
Toledo, Ohio	1,805	1,674	956	1,071			782	599	855	724	496	582			363	
Washington, D. C.	2,255	2,491	2,255	2,461				30	944	1,328	944	1,328			160	39
Wichita, Kans.	13,215	14,539	5,351	4,995	5,905	5,455	7,864	9,544	1,939	3,154	1,455	1,659	112	798	921	826
Discontinued [4]	34,568		34,248		241		394		9,914		9,884				152	
Total	1,758,592	1,635,754	1,059,613	995,663	259,422	235,582	701,345	643,021	541,741	495,094	400,105	368,473	16,697	14,197	15,816	13,552
Increase or decrease		−122,838		−63,950		−23,840		−58,324		−46,647		−31,632		−2,500		−2,264
Per cent		−7.0		−6.0		−9.2		−8.3		−8.6		−7.9		−15.0		−14.3
Total for 6 months ending with June	9,773,199	10,011,558	5,786,376	6,160,947	1,611,215	1,458,308	3,934,239	3,801,799	2,778,066	2,929,739	2,065,283	2,203,388	83,661	80,991	197,775	270,618
Increase or decrease		+238,359		+374,571		−152,907		−132,440		+151,673		+138,105		−2,670		+72,843
Per cent		+2.4		+6.5		−9.5		−3.4		+5.5		+6.7		−3.2		+36.8
June average, 5 years, 1918–1922		1,723,978		1,028,242		281,045		696,381								80,230
Increase or decrease		−88,224		−32,579		−45,463		−53,360								−16,678
Per cent		−5.1		−3.1		−16.2		−7.7								−55.2

[1] Calves included with cattle. [2] Disposition of stock not reported. [3] Not included in report prior to January, 1923.
[4] Beginning with January, 1923, only those yards designated by the Packers and Stockyards Administration are included in this report.

NOTE.—This report does not include direct shipments to packers, except when such shipments pass through the stockyards.

Receipts and Disposition of Live Stock at Public Stockyards for June—Continued.

[67 markets.]

Markets.	Hogs.								Sheep and lambs.							
	Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.		Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.	
	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
Albany, N. Y.	73	9	26	.....	.....	.....	47	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amarillo, Tex.	9,339	5,121	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,339	5,121	5,454	804	.....	.....	.....	182	5,454	804
Atlanta, Ga.	2,504	9,036	1,600	3,111	.....	.....	904	5,925	664	116	128	116	.....	.....	536	.....
Augusta, Ga.	1,158	443	1,153	401	47	36	57	36	14	.....	13	.....	5	.....	5	.....
Baltimore, Md.	92,086	102,616	76,895	84,159	.....	.....	15,191	18,457	26,448	27,569	11,466	10,573	.....	.....	14,982	16,996
Boston, Mass.	947	366	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	20	26	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Buffalo, N. Y.	101,124	116,956	49,890	58,838	.....	.....	50,434	58,118	41,349	39,034	8,517	6,147	.....	.....	32,832	33,287
Chattanooga, Tenn.	799	649	799	649	.....	.....	.....	.....	659	327	659	327	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cheyenne, Wyo.	720	2,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	720	2,800	4,000	3,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000	3,300
Chicago, Ill.	750,839	835,051	633,571	691,861	807	289	124,112	150,696	302,818	200,335	263,638	188,615	31,646	6,729	39,180	11,720
Cincinnati, Ohio	92,032	101,691	49,931	64,416	639	293	42,081	37,275	100,417	83,094	7,564	4,514	2,819	584	92,853	78,589
Cleveland, Ohio.	89,636	93,169	58,456	75,150	.....	.....	31,180	18,016	16,823	15,822	13,099	13,989	268	82	3,724	1,833
Columbia, S. C.	231	477	231	477	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	89	28	89	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbus, Ohio.	4,305	8,036	527	64	.....	.....	3,818	8,076	28	110	17	110	.....	.....	11	.....
Dallas, Tex.	4,639	6,220	4,639	6,220	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	19	81	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dayton, Ohio.	12,671	13,384	7,580	8,214	.....	.....	5,091	5,170	1,184	813	550	672	.....	.....	634	141
Denver, Colo.	37,911	39,357	35,623	27,290	1,560	13,715	1,560	13,902	16,629	20,297	6,421	7,756	6,678	2,854	13,812	12,112
Detroit, Mich.	34,834	38,250	19,709	26,695	.....	.....	15,125	11,553	4,493	4,510	4,423	4,510	70	.....	70	.....
East St. Louis, Ill	298,492	348,559	100,693	151,255	7,525	2,507	197,799	197,304	117,068	92,412	66,443	67,887	7,464	2,255	50,625	24,525
El Paso, Tex.	1,061	3,050	594	1,752	101	402	467	1,298	1,730	927	330	475	1,216	412	1,400	452
Evansville, Ind.	28,025	22,398	4,816	7,033	1,732	927	23,190	15,455	2,127	1,416	767	394	72	42	1,384	1,019
Fort Wayne, Ind	(2)	4,703	(2)	1,415	(2)	151	(2)	3,190	(2)	266	(2)	111	(2)	.....	(2)	127
Fort Worth, Tex.	32,242	20,024	28,874	14,533	2,485	694	3,372	5,478	18,270	41,476	6,922	23,344	3,823	2,689	11,100	18,608
Fostoria, Ohio.	10,237	9,746	601	1,050	263	390	9,579	9,134	299	287	9	6	.....	30	282	288
Indianapolis, Ind.	197,082	242,058	140,873	152,087	3,600	3,668	55,875	89,792	15,431	15,717	7,243	8,958	1,515	717	8,188	6,759
Jacksonville, Fla.	3,415	5,219	1,798	388	.....	.....	1,620	4,906	11	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jersey City, N. J.	24,829	34,642	24,829	34,642	.....	.....	.....	.....	161,938	170,731	161,938	170,731	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City, Mo.	279,119	230,616	236,785	173,575	16,319	11,026	48,783	61,627	128,629	119,096	90,190	86,342	25,817	23,857	35,469	33,707
Knoxville, Tenn.	942	1,606	845	1,346	.....	.....	87	260	563	114	113	114	450	.....	450	.....
La Fayette, Ind.	9,995	11,977	4,470	4,909	586	389	5,507	7,288	236	524	146	151	57	71	93	371
Lancaster, Pa.	463	3,272	322	555	.....	.....	141	2,717	601	4,191	261	453	.....	.....	340	3,738
Laredo, Tex.	(2)	152	(2)	152	(2)	.....	(2)	.....	(2)	.....	(2)	.....	(2)	.....	(2)	.....
Logansport, Ind.	1,895	1,328	225	1	60	121	1,782	1,113	87	93	.....	.....	.....	5	53	93
Los Angeles, Calif.	(2)	16,243	(2)	16,201	(2)	144	(2)	144	(2)	5,300	(2)	4,463	(2)	460	(2)	469
Louisville, Ky.	33,931	46,827	16,018	27,420	697	60	17,913	19,407	112,701	88,130	2,348	666	11,085	5,529	110,353	87,464
Marion, Ohio.	8,596	7,876	1,730	1,716	296	234	7,134	6,113	305	411	33	18	.....	24	301	368
Memphis, Tenn.	490	4,841	179	3,933	297	208	297	836	108	886	67	123	.....	.....	.....	763
Milwaukee, Wis.	30,724	32,516	30,665	31,657	.....	.....	59	860	2,453	1,839	2,453	1,839	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montgomery, Ala.	2,067	5,477	90	132	760	6,300	2,101	6,301	544	354	99	55	.....	15	514	380
Moultrie, Ga.	2,089	1,699	2,089	525	.....	.....	.....	1,173	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nashville, Tenn.	27,618	26,719	9,005	12,679	.....	.....	18,613	14,040	69,731	58,247	5,400	3,859	300	300	64,331	54,388
Newark, N. J.	(2)	39,012	(2)	39,614	(2)	.....	(2)	.....	(2)	2,091	(2)	2,091	(2)	.....	(2)	.....
New Orleans, La.	3,022	1,544	1,484	1,573	.....	92	1,267	92	959	397	308	376	.....	24	675	24
New York, N. Y.	85,348	71,026	85,348	71,026	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,615	789	1,615	789	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Salt Lake, Utah.	4,931	24,294	2,592	4,704	.....	.....	2,339	19,590	54,722	41,614	1,258	1,536	51,066	31,060	53,456	41,317
Ogden, Utah.	9,245	22,649	3,646	5,550	331	25	5,599	17,099	23,510	23,856	632	1,237	.....	5,675	22,878	22,619
Oklahoma, Okla.	50,185	24,030	48,913	21,775	297	889	2,225	2,348	768	847	526	401	481	.....	393	467
Omaha, Nebr.	318,002	314,503	264,203	238,374	223	1,240	54,636	77,336	141,140	118,188	103,188	94,088	31,866	21,165	37,510	24,823
Pasco, Wash.	3	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	27	2,305	2,034	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,305	2,034
Peoria, Ill.	37,794	55,484	8,231	11,041	792	1,279	30,238	44,909	176	166	166	89	16	2	16	63
Philadelphia, Pa	22,865	21,894	21,016	21,437	.....	.....	1,849	457	9,631	18,160	9,613	17,913	.....	.....	18	247
Pittsburgh, Pa.	150,599	208,257	35,018	51,026	.....	.....	115,581	157,231	142,554	120,577	9,615	10,080	.....	.....	132,939	110,497
Portland, Oreg.	18,162	18,411	14,173	13,577	1,754	1,252	4,121	4,911	25,974	25,562	13,771	11,140	1,397	456	12,958	14,455
Pueblo, Colo.	280	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	280	.....	3,041	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,045	.....
Richmond, Va.	16,574	16,345	16,555	16,172	19	22	19	173	1,515	1,722	1,446	1,722	.....	.....	69	.....
Roanoke, Va.	(2)	514	(2)	27	(2)	.....	(2)	487	(2)	2,580	(2)	.....	(2)	.....	(2)	2,589
St. Joseph, Mo.	217,136	204,487	176,464	168,152	1,111	1,646	41,225	36,100	49,718	61,345	44,888	49,043	3,550	9,896	5,191	12,487
St. Paul, Minn.	211,195	254,653	183,069	218,962	10,672	10,710	29,458	35,642	8,636	5,577	7,958	5,340	529	259	542	277
San Antonio, Tex	3,505	2,919	2,573	2,675	974	164	932	244	3,909	1,176	479	85	2,273	717	3,412	973
Seattle, Wash.	8,820	16,269	8,735	15,806	.....	463	85	463	6,031	5,387	5,810	5,387	.....	.....	221	.....
Sioux City, Iowa	195,788	332,294	144,084	166,097	877	1,166	51,059	163,306	5,019	3,436	4,419	2,793	274	439	274	647
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	57,825	47,841	1,781	2,553	398	351	56,032	45,388	48	.....	39	.....	.....	.....	14	.....
Spokane, Wash.	4,041	3,730	2,980	3,322	871	419	1,063	602	6,449	1,346	988	565	5,276	230	5,276	776
Springfield, Ohio	(2)	5,804	(2)	303	(2)	.....	(2)	5,501	(2)	270	(2)	2	(2)	.....	(2)	268
Toledo, Ohio.	10,979	12,327	746	2,119	.....	.....	9,858	10,324	842	243	84	142	.....	.....	759	92
Washington, D. C.	7,852	8,647	7,852	8,647	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,407	2,510	2,407	2,131	.....	.....	.....	379
Wichita, Kans.	61,731	46,625	57,653	43,727	1,046	1,807	4,078	2,898	4,452	13,338	2,196	2,139	419	184	2,256	11,199
Discontinued [3]	51,337	.....	43,764	.....	.....	.....	7,915	.....	50,793	.....	50,297	.....	240	.....	240	.....
Total	3,776,359	4,208,765	2,677,942	2,814,760	57,139	62,989	1,113,840	1,408,720	1,700,156	1,451,893	923,080	816,515	190,672	116,944	777,423	638,507
Increase or decrease	.....	+432,406	.....	+136,818	.....	+5,850	.....	+294,880	.....	−248,263	.....	−106,565	.....	−73,728	.....	−138,916
Per cent	.....	+11.4	.....	+5.1	.....	+10.2	.....	+26.5	.....	−14.6	.....	−11.5	.....	−38.7	.....	−17.9
Total for 6 months ending with June.	21,881,010	27,775,871	14,265,024	18,260,760	346,367	405,007	7,625,473	9,503,716	9,318,347	9,125,058	4,919,682	4,970,197	928,332	869,191	4,394,452	4,151,732
Increase or decrease	.....	+5,894,861	.....	+3,995,736	.....	+58,640	.....	+1,878,243	.....	−193,289	.....	+50,515	.....	−59,141	.....	−242,720
Per cent	.....	+26.9	.....	+28.0	.....	+16.9	.....	+24.6	.....	−2.1	.....	+1.0	.....	−6.4	.....	−5.5
June average, 5 years, 1918–1922	.....	3,563,322	.....	2,425,984	.....	47,709	.....	1,143,951	.....	1,678,667	.....	903,206	.....	194,356	.....	773,237
Increase or decrease	.....	+645,443	.....	+388,776	.....	+15,280	.....	+264,769	.....	−226,774	.....	−86,691	.....	−77,412	.....	−134,730
Per cent	.....	+18.1	.....	+16.0	.....	+32.0	.....	+23.1	.....	−13.5	.....	−9.6	.....	−39.8	.....	−17.4

[1] Disposition of stock not reported.
[2] Not included in report prior to January, 1923.
[3] Beginning with January, 1923, only those yards designated by the Packers and Stockyards Administration are included in this report.

NOTE.—This report does not include direct shipments to packers, except when such shipments pass through the stockyards.

Dairy and Poultry

Eastern Butter Markets Open Firm, But Close Steady.

Led by New York, eastern butter markets displayed considerable strength during the week ending July 14 and registered advances amounting to ½–1¼ cents. Light receipts of irregular, unsatisfactory hot weather quality were considered largely responsible. Many of the usually fancy lines dropped in quality one or more points and butter desirable for storage purposes became very scarce. Competition to get top scores and later the medium grades when buyers were forced to take poorer quality forced prices on all offerings higher. An active speculative demand helped to make the markets even firmer.

This condition was most pronounced at New York. Boston and Philadelphia opened equally firm but soon became somewhat easier. At Boston trading on Monday was fairly active, but the rest of the week buyers were inclined to operate cautiously. Despite the light demand, however, and because of comparatively light supply of top scores, dealers usually asked premiums for their better lines. At Philadelphia the advances of the week were brought about in part by poor quality receipts, and in part through the influence of New York.

CHICAGO MARKET EASY AND UNSETTLED.

The Chicago market was also affected by unsatisfactory quality, but not to the same extent as the eastern markets and from the very beginning of the week under review it was hard to find operators with confidence in the situation. If it had not been for the light supply of top scores the indifferent demand and lack of confidence would probably have forced a decline before the middle of the week. As it was, dealers held firmly and the market did not become easier till Thursday, but it continued dull the remainder of the week.

At this time the markets began to act as a check on each other. The advances in the East gave operators in Chicago somewhat more confidence, and the declines in Chicago together with the advances in New York put the brakes on the market at New York. The Boston and Philadelphia markets were already prepared for easier conditions. The net result was that all markets with the possible exception of Chicago were easy and unsettled at the close of the week under review.

Laying aside for the moment the consideration of the individual markets and their influence on each other, there were factors of importance responsible for the easier condition of the market as the week closed. There was a sharp decrease in the receipts of the week ending July 7 which was unexpected and hard to explain. Some contended that it was due to the holiday on the fourth. The contention that it was due to the effect of the hot weather on production together with the actual effect of light supplies on the markets was to a large extent the cause of the confidence on some markets earlier in the week. A later increase in receipts removed this cause for strength. The reports on production which later became available indicated that the make had shown no such sharp decrease as was indicated by the receipts. Naturally operators assumed a more conservative attitude and began to see the possibilities of July and August declines.

The import situation also continued to be a factor of importance and prevented operators from taking hold too freely without giving prices careful consideration. It is true that in spite of relatively high prices the consumptive demand continues excellent. This is indicated by the fact that the receipts since January 1 were larger than last year, imports much heavier and exports lighter, while the storage holdings continue lighter. At the same time the American markets are in direct competition with foreign butter and therefore influenced directly by fluctuations of foreign markets particularly England. During the week, arrivals at New York amounted to 500 casks of salted and 500 casks of unsalted from Argentina, 5,550 casks of Danish and 470 casks of Holland butter. Late Danish offerings at 32½–33 cents were too high to interest American buyers.

A shipment of approximately 65,000 pounds of New Zealand cheese arrived at New York during the week under review, supplementing a shipment of around 60,000 pounds the previous week. It is reported that probably fifty tons more will arrive, all of this coming from London. Quality of this cheese is said to be very satisfactory.

Cheese Market Advances Slow-up Trading.

Cheese markets followed a course during the week ending July 14 which is frequently observed when prices react from previous declines. The advance of around 1 cent on Wisconsin Cheese Boards, Monday, July 9, was quite generally anticipated, but had the usual effect of causing buyers to hold off temporarily until the actual situation became more definitely established. There are still some buyers who think further slight declines are possible, and while they are apparently in the minority the fact that they are off the market is of some consequence. Then there is the class of buyers who hardly expect declines, but who are willing to take a chance with reference to advances. They are also off of the market temporarily. These conditions were not without noticeable effects upon the week's markets, for from all points, both wholesale distributing centers and up in the Wisconsin Primary Market district came reports of a steady feeling but a slight let-up in buying. The demand which was principally affected, of course, was buying for storage. Asking prices in Wisconsin were a little more irregular than usual, some dealers who figured cheese at prevailing prices was good property holding out for good margins, while others who did not feel so certain of the market offered their stocks at close margins which would practically assure them of sales.

Since it was possible for distributors in the wholesale markets to buy cheese at prices practically the same as last week, there was not the greatest confidence in the Country Board advances, although on the whole, and especially toward the close of the week, the sentimental influence of the advance had apparently served to create more confidence in the situation. Current arrivals in the markets were cleaned up fairly well except where dealers were unwilling to sell, preferring to hold for better prices. It is getting late enough in the season now that operators who have outlets later on for aged cheese need to put some away, and this accounts in part for the storage movement which has taken place the past two weeks. September cheese is expected to be satisfactory for storing but can not have the age of June cheese. Some held cheese is still selling in a small way at New York, although at Chicago there is very little call for this class of goods.

Wholesale Prices of Butter and Cheese.

July 9-14, 1923, included with Comparisons.

92 Score Creamery Butter. (Cents per lb.)

	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	38	38	39	39	42
Tuesday	39	38	39½	39	42
Wednesday	39	38	39½	39	41¾
Thursday	39¼	37½	40	39½	41¾
Friday	39	38	40	39¼	41½
Saturday	39	38	40	39¼	41½
Average:					
July 9-14, 1923	38.88	37.92	39.67	39.17	41.75
July 2-7, 1923	37.75	37.50	38.70	38.40	41.25
July 10-15, 1922	37.08	35.25	37.58	37.33	39.45

American Cheese (No. 1 Fresh Twins). (Cents per lb.)

	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[1]	Wisconsin.
Monday	23½–24½	21 –22	25 –25½	23	21
Tuesday	24½	21½–22½	25 –25½	23½	21½
Wednesday	24½–25	21½–22	24½–25	23½	21½
Thursday	24½–25½	21½–22¼	24½–25	23¼	21½
Friday	24½–25½	21½–22¼	24½–25	23½	21½
Saturday	25½	21½–22¼	24½–25	23½	21½
Average:					
July 9-14, 1923	24.79	21.81	24.92	23.37	21.42
July 2-7, 1923	24.10	21.77	25.35	23.70	20.94
July 10-15, 1922	21.13	19.75	22.00	19.92	19.50

[1] Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 Score) at Chicago.

	Cents per lb.		Cents per lb.
Monday	37½	Friday	37
Tuesday	37½	Saturday	37
Wednesday	37¼		
Thursday	37	Average	37.21

Report of Fluid Milk Market for July.

Wholesale and Retail Milk Prices at Cities.

State.	City.	Dealers' buying price at city for 3.5% B. F.	Selling price.[1]				Prevailing B. F. test of milk sold.
			On routes.			At retail stores.	
			Wholesale trade.		Family trade.		
		Bulk.	Bulk.	Bottles.	Bottles.	Bottles.	
		Cts. per qt.	*Cts. per qt.*	*Cts. per qt.*	*Cts. per qt.*	*Cts. per qt.*	*Per ct.*
Ala.	Birmingham	6.98–7.48	11.25–12.5	12–15	15–17	15	4.5
Calif.	Los Angeles	7.52	11.66–12.08	14	15	15	3.6–4.0
	Oakland	6.49	.....	.....	12	.....	.....
	San Diego	8.38	11.66	13	15	15	3.8
Colo.	Colo. Springs	5.63	7.5	10	11	11–12	3.3–3.7
	Denver	4.13–4.51	7.5–8.75	8.10	12	8–12	3.5–3.8
	Pueblo	6.18	7–8	10	12	11–12	3.6
Conn.	Bridgeport	7.61	10	12	14	14	3.6
	Hartford	8.06	11	13	15	15	3.5–4.0
	New Haven	7.31–8.06	11.5	13	15	15	3.7
Del.	Wilmington	6.55	11	13	13	15	3.6–3.7
D. C.	Washington	7.24	10	11	14	10–15	3.5–4.0
Fla.	Jacksonville	7.24	11.25	12–13	15–18	15–16	4.0
	Miami	12.49–12.89	12.5–20	15–20	15–25	20–25	3.5–5.0
	Tampa	9.99	13.75	14	18	18	4.4
Ga.	Atlanta	5.26	10	.....	.....	11–15	.....
Ill.	Chicago	6.94	8.75–10	13	14	14	3.5–3.7
	Peoria	5.05	8	9.5	12	11–12	3.5
	Rockford	5.91	9	10	12	12	3.5–3.65
	Springfield	5.37	8	10	12.5	12–13	3.5–4.0
Ind.	Evansville	4.70	8.25	10.5	12	12	3.5
	Indianapolis	4.51–4.87	8	10–10.5	.....	12	3.6–3.8
	South Bend	4.94	8	9–10	11	11	3.8–3.9
Iowa.	Cedar Rapids	4.87	.....	8	10.5	10	.....
	Davenport	4.62	7	7–8	16	9–10	3.4–3.7
	Des Moines	5.05–5.26	8–8.75	9–10	12	10–12	3.2–3.8
	Dubuque	4.97	8.5	.....	12	10	.....
Kans.	Kansas City	5.14	.....	10	12	.....	.....
	Wichita	4.49	8.75	9	11	11	.....
Ky.	Lexington	4.94–5.70	8.75–10	10	14–15	13–15	4–4.5
	Louisville	4.58	7.5	10	12	12	3.8–4.0
La.	Alexandria	4.99	11.25	10	13	12	4.0
	New Orleans	6.53	8.75	12	14	14	4.0
Md.	Baltimore	6.85	10	13	13	.....	4.2
	Cumberland	6.76	10	11	13	13	4–4.2
Mass.	Boston	7.82–7.89	9.75	12	14	13	3.7
	Fall River	8.60	11	11.5–12	14	13–14	3.35
	Springfield	7.00	11	11	15	11–12	3.7
Mich.	Detroit	6.44	7.5–9	10	12	12	3.6
	Grand Rapids	5.59	8	10	12	10–12	3.4–3.6
	Kalamazoo	6.44–6.88	9.5	10–12	13	13	3.9–4.1
	Lansing	4.40	7.5	8	10	10	.....
Minn.	Duluth	5.59	8	10	12	12	3.7
	Minneapolis	5.59	8.75	9.5	11	10–11	3.5–3.7
	St. Paul	5.54–5.59	9	9.5	.....	11	3.5
Mo.	Kansas City	5.11	10	10–12	13	10–15	3.6–3.8
	St. Joseph	4.29	6.75	8	10	10	3.5
	St. Louis	5.59	8.75–9.5	11	13	13	3.7–3.8
Mont.	Billings	4.55	4.25–6.25	8–9	9–11	10	3.25
	Butte	4.87	7.5–8.75	10	12–13	12–13	3.5
Nebr.	Lincoln	3.95	6.5	8.5	10	10	3.5
	Omaha	4.51	7.5–8.12	9–9.5	11–12.5	10–11	3.5
N. H.	Concord	6.23	8	10	12	12	3.35–3.9
N. J.	Hoboken	6.58	9	8.83	15	10	3.7
	Trenton	7.82	10–11	12	13	14	3.7
N. Mex.	Albuquerque	.....	11.25	12.5	15	15	4.0
N. Y.	Albany	5.56	7–8	13	13	14–15	3.6
	Buffalo	5.16	.....	10.5	12	12	.....
	New York[2]	5.16–5.44	10	13	14	14	.....
	Rochester	6.08	9.5	10.5	12	.....	3.7
	Syracuse	6.08	9	12	14	14	3.5–3.7
N. C.	Asheville	6.66	10	12	15	15–18	4.0
	Winston-Salem	7.09	10–11.25	13	16	17	4.5
N. Dak.	Fargo	4.21	6.25	8	.....	10	4.0
	Jamestown	4.29	7.5	8	10	10	3.5
Ohio.	Akron	7.31	9.5	11	13	13	3.5
	Cleveland	7.09–7.31	9.5–10	10.5–11.5	14	12–14	3.5
	Columbus	.....	9	11	12	12–13	3.8–4.0
	Toledo	5.48–5.70	9	10.5	12	12	3.4–3.6
Okla.	Tulsa	6.02	10	13	15	15	4–4.5
Oreg.	Salem	4.40	8	9.5	12	12	4.2
	Portland	4.72	7.5–8.75	9	12–13.5	10–11	3.8–4.0
Pa.	Harrisburg	5.16–6.88	8–10	11.5	13	13	3.5
	Philadelphia	6.96–7.82	9–9.75	11–13	13	13–14	3.7–3.8
	Pittsburgh	7.63	9–10	13.5	14	.....	3.5–3.7
R. I.	Providence	7.82	11	12	14.5	.....	.....
S. Dak.	Sioux Falls	4.84	7.5	8	10	10	3.5–3.6
Tenn.	Nashville	4.21	8.75	10	.....	12	4.2
Tex.	Dallas	6.02	10	12	15	13–15	4.0
	El Paso	6.98	10	11	13–15	12–15	3.6–4.2
Utah.	Salt Lake City	4.51	7.5	9	.....	11	3.6
Va.	Richmond	8.44–8.70	11	13	14	.....	3.7–3.8
Wash.	Seattle	5.59	8.25	9.5	12	11	3.5–3.6
	Spokane	5.60	9	10	12	12	3.7–4.0
W. Va.	Clarksburg	5.91	8.75	12.5	14	15	3.8–4.0
	Wheeling	6.77	10	12	14	14	3.8
Wis.	Milwaukee	6.45	6.5	8.5	10	9–10	3.5
	Oshkosh	4.45	.....	9	10	10–11	3.9–4.1
	Superior	5.59	8	10	12	12	3.7–4.0

[1] These prices represent standard or grade B milk, which is the grade most commonly sold, the butter-fat content varying from 3.2 per cent to 5 per cent in different cities.

[2] The dealers' buying prices for New York City apply to milk purchased in the 200–210 mile zone.

Prices Paid Producers at Country Points[1] for Standard or Grade B Milk (3.5% Butter Fat).

Section.	Number of local markets.	Range of prices per 100 lbs.	Average price.	Comparison of prices for same markets.			
				Number of local markets.	Average for—		
					July, 1923.	June, 1923.	July, 1922.
New England	9	$2.89–$3.45	$3.17	8	$3.14	$2.99	$2.84
Middle Atlantic	17	2.12–3.06	2.68	15	2.65	2.63	2.12
East North Central	28	1.75–3.13	2.44	25	2.42	2.32	1.83
West North Central	23	1.50–3.10	2.09	19	2.08	2.11	1.75
South Atlantic	17	2.45–4.65	3.18	16	3.23	3.23	3.01
East South Central	4	1.96–2.65	2.18	4	2.18	2.31	1.86
West South Central	6	1.75–3.04	2.48	6	2.48	2.49	2.18
Mountain	9	1.57–2.88	2.15	8	2.19	2.21	1.85
Pacific	11	1.75–3.60	2.68	9	2.65	2.55	2.38
United States	124	1.50–4.65	2.56	110	2.56	2.53	2.18

[1] The prices at country points apply to milk delivered direct by farmers in their own cans to local milk shipping stations and near-by city milk plants. They show the range and average of prices actually received by producers supplying cities and differ from the dealers' buying prices by the costs of transportation applicable to different shipping points. The price per 100 pounds may be reduced to price per quart by dividing by 46.53.

Retail Prices of Special Milk, Cream, and Buttermilk.

Cities.	Special milk, per quart.	Certified milk, per quart.	Light cream (18–25% B.F.), per half pint.	Cultured buttermilk, per quart.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Boston	17½	25	.....	10
New York	17	28	29	.....
Philadelphia	16	19–30	17	13
Pittsburgh	.....	25	.....	10
Cincinnati	15	24	14	.....
Chicago	23	25	16	10–24
Minneapolis	.....	.....	15	.....
St. Louis	18	25	17	10
Washington	16–20	30	17	12
Jacksonville	.....	.....	20–25	11–12
New Orleans	18	30	17	12
Portland	.....	20–21	15	11–12
San Francisco	.....	23	16	13
Average of above cities	17.81	25.45	17.77	12

Cold Storage Reports, July 1, 1923.

Creamery butter showed a greatly increased in-movement during the month of June, and stocks on hand July 1 were close up to the five-year average for that date. The holdings were 62,770,000 lbs. compared with 67,410,000 lbs. July 1, 1922 and 10,112,000 lbs. last month; the five-year average figure is 64,245,000 lbs.

American cheese holdings also made a heavy gain, the increase being, approximately, 107% for the month. Stocks on hand were 36,226,000 lbs. against 17,507,000 lbs. on June 1. Last year's holdings for July 1 were 33,130,000 lbs. and the five-year average for that date 33,057,000 lbs.

Holdings of case eggs made a new high point, stocks July 1 being 10,208,000 cases, compared with 9,811,000 cases on July 1 last year and 7,890,000 cases last month. The heaviest previous holdings of this commodity were on August 1, 1922, when 10,161,000 cases were the stocks on hand. The increase during June was 29.4% and the increase for June last year 21.8%.

Poultry continues to move out of storage at normal rate for the period. The total holdings of all poultry July 1 were 49,069,000 lbs. compared with 57,274,000 lbs. on June 1. Stocks are still considerably above normal, the five-year average for this date being 30,752,000 lbs. and July 1 last year 34,837,000 lbs. The decrease in stocks for the month was 8,205,000 lbs. or 14.3%. The normal decrease is 14.1%

Total holdings of frozen and cured beef were 217,024,000 lbs. compared with 18,962,000 lbs. for the same date last year, and 210,645,000 lbs. June 1, a normal increase for the month.

Total frozen and cured pork showed a slight decrease since June 1, there being on hand 907,098,000 lbs. July 1 and 908,771,000 lbs. June 1.

Lamb and mutton holdings were normal. Lard stocks showed a very decided increase for the month, but holdings were considerably below those for July 1, 1922, and five-year average. The figures were July 1, 1923, 123,673,000 lbs.; July 1, 1922, 154,254,000 lbs.; five-year average 150,375,000 lbs. and June 1, 1923, 84,530,000 lbs. The per cent of increase for the month is 46.3.

Cold Storage Holdings on July 1, 1923, with Comparative Figures.

[Thousands: i. e. 000, omitted.]

Commodity.	June 1, 5-year average.	June 1, 1922.	June 1, 1923.	July 1, 5-year average.	July 1, 1922.	July 1, 1923.
Lemons (boxes).						
Domestic	.....	17	22	.....	.....	25
Imported	.....	1	2	.....	.....	5
Total lemons	.....	18	24	.....	.....	30
Butter (pounds).						
Creamery	17,978	13,202	10,112	64,245	67,410	62,770
Cheese (pounds).						
American	15,934	15,481	17,507	33,057	33,130	36,226
Swiss, including block	1,183	1,572	1,708	1,283	1,679	2,044
Brick and Munster	779	1,158	1,307	1,303	1,692	2,494
Limburger	362	351	421	564	636	745
All other varieties	6,191	5,507	5,291	8,251	6,405	6,474
Total cheese	24,449	24,069	26,234	44,458	43,542	47,983
Eggs.						
Cases	6,328	8,056	7,890	7,661	9,811	10,208
Frozen (pounds)	16,431	18,273	20,730	19,604	23,528	29,758
Frozen Poultry (pounds).						
Broilers	4,519	3,473	4,482	3,675	2,900	3,405
Roasters	10,263	15,107	21,175	6,829	10,464	15,962
Fowls	5,732	4,341	7,439	5,593	5,379	7,076
Turkeys	5,124	5,295	10,933	4,239	4,642	9,653
Miscellaneous varieties	10,181	10,386	13,245	10,416	11,452	12,973
Total frozen poultry	35,819	38,002	57,274	30,752	34,837	49,069
Meats (pounds).						
Beef, frozen	122,200	37,548	41,207	104,138	31,593	34,383
Beef, in process of cure	(2)	11,322	11,550	(2)	11,324	10,592
Beef, cured	23,713	7,982	12,266	23,275	7,789	12,262
Total beef	145,913	56,852	65,023	127,413	50,706	57,237
Pork, frozen	145,767	114,571	210,645	150,884	128,962	217,024
Pork, dry salt, in process of cure	(2)	84,641	91,118	(2)	105,721	93,268
Pork, dry salt cured	345,106	73,049	123,335	326,133	81,227	124,001
Pork, pickled, in process of cure	(2)	227,828	276,685	(2)	263,014	279,387
Pork, pickled, cured	387,951	135,567	206,988	391,255	128,460	193,418
Total pork	878,824	635,656	908,771	868,272	707,384	907,098
Lamb and mutton frozen	7,100	2,310	4,445	5,291	3,720	3,547
Miscellaneous meats, frozen and cured	79,085	50,205	66,985	79,902	54,878	71,351
Total meats	1,110,902	745,023	1,045,224	1,080,878	816,688	1,039,233
Lard	129,477	123,798	84,530	150,375	154,254	123,673

Fish (pounds).	May 15, 5-year average.	May 15, 1922.	May 15, 1923.	June 15, 5-year average.	June 15, 1922.	June 15, 1923.
Fish, frozen	26,361	17,076	12,312	36,008	20,821	17,736
Herring, cured	14,855	12,894	15,572	17,490	12,991	14,708
Salmon, mild cured	3,038	1,684	1,897	3,386	2,358	2,352

[1] Three boxes are considered the equivalent of one barrel.
[2] Prior to 1920 figures for cured meats included those for meats still in process of cure.

Meats Placed in Cure or Frozen and Fish Frozen During Month.

Variety (pounds).	May, 1921.	May, 1922.	May, 1923.	June, 1921.	June, 1922.	June, 1923.
Beef, frozen	6,091	5,889	6,234	5,657	5,895	7,217
Beef placed in cure	6,983	8,446	8,907	8,042	8,985	9,053
Pork, frozen	37,337	42,703	41,579	39,125	53,540	49,842
Pork, dry salt, placed in cure	83,639	92,154	89,801	106,021	115,759	104,381
Pork, pickled, placed in cure	158,652	167,509	182,380	184,586	208,916	200,260
Lamb and mutton, frozen	754	930	345	666	1,139	635
Lard produced	121,464	130,766	155,449	135,735	152,193	171,413

	Apr. 15 to May 15.	Apr. 15 to May 15.	Apr. 15 to May 15.	May 15 to June 15.	May 15 to June 15.	May 15 to June 15.
Fish, frozen	2,698	1,980	5,240	9,624	5,850	7,674

Cold Storage Holdings July 1, 1923, by Sections.

Commodity.	New England.	Middle Atlantic.	East North Central.	West North Central.	South Atlantic.	East South Central.	West South Central.	Mountain.	Pacific.
Lemons (boxes).									
Domestic	.....	1	6	6	1	2	5	2	2
Imported	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Butter (pounds).									
Creamery	9,061	22,258	16,471	5,997	771	546	745	866	6,055
Cheese (pounds).									
American	2,823	12,124	14,767	775	654	850	510	1,194	2,529
Swiss, including block	.....	421	1,398	60	29	1	6	9	120
Brick and Munster	.....	156	2,039	206	11	1	6	16	59
Limburger	.....	127	566	9	.....	1	1	1	40
All other varieties	190	2,857	3,106	44	14	.....	31	13	219
Eggs.									
Cases	842	3,172	2,652	1,864	108	272	309	157	832
Frozen (pounds)	1,796	6,691	9,926	8,388	507	265	419	75	1,681
Frozen Poultry (pounds)									
Broilers	338	1,876	416	121	60	2	45	7	540
Roasters	2,576	6,873	5,837	300	214	3	20	1	138
Fowls	1,115	2,630	2,193	515	237	37	68	28	253
Turkeys	1,121	5,037	976	1,304	161	63	71	34	886
Miscellaneous varieties	1,167	6,025	4,043	1,204	63	104	66	44	257
Meats (pounds).									
Beef, frozen	2,817	7,918	13,952	4,783	604	76	1,779	743	1,711
Beef, in process of cure	603	3,015	3,640	2,291	283	24	458	23	255
Beef, cured	491	1,444	7,901	1,749	296	9	36	60	276
Pork, frozen	15,222	19,579	88,067	76,322	3,012	1,285	3,141	3,361	7,035
Pork, dry salt, in process of cure	2,209	3,297	35,740	44,291	3,719	1,501	1,427	545	539
Pork, dry salt, cured	1,883	3,742	55,564	49,578	4,796	2,969	4,114	959	396
Pork, pickled, in process of cure	9,947	26,325	100,690	116,984	6,802	2,951	2,422	3,169	10,097
Pork, pickled, cured	8,609	12,000	81,711	70,167	6,851	862	4,901	2,698	5,619
Lamb and mutton, frozen	828	2,230	179	154	66	2	17	3	68
Miscellaneous meats, frozen and cured	3,274	6,241	26,421	28,546	1,844	452	2,058	828	1,687
Lard	5,572	8,119	69,923	28,851	1,394	954	1,168	2,284	5,408
Fish, frozen (June 15, 1923)	4,050	4,641	2,312	1,373	257	80	46	198	4,779
Herring, cured (June 15, 1923)	1,138	8,628	2,645	347	164	.....	.....	35	1,751
Salmon, mild cured (June 15, 1923)	58	877	65	36	5	.....	.....	.....	1,311

Canadian Government to Aid Cheese Trade.

The Canadian Government will aid cheese shippers from June 4 to September 1, 1923, to the extent of bearing part of the expense of icing refrigerator cars for carrying cheese from various Canadian points to Montreal either for domestic consumption or for export, reports Consul H. Merle Cochrane at Montreal under date of May 22. The Government will assume the cost of icing up to $8 per car. Any charges in excess thereof will be borne by the shipper. This will apply to carload shipments of one or more shippers with a minimum load of 16,000 lbs. It is expected that the plan will greatly benefit the cheese trade, and will better enable the Canadian product to compete in the British and other export markets.

Report of Dairy Products and Oleomargarin Manufactured During the Quarter Ended March 31, 1923.

[Thousands of pounds, i. e., 000 omitted.]

Manufactured products.	Number factories reporting (1923).	January.		February.		March.	
		1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922
Creamery butter	3,188	75,494	73,505	69,815	67,405	81,724	79,532
Whey butter (made from whey cream)	209	74	115	75	119	99	153
Renovated or process butter	7	319	378	191	332	215	494
American cheese:							
Whole milk	1,639	13,596	12,837	13,813	13,927	18,150	18,774
Part skim	16	136	182	144	156	122	198
Full skim	18	172	61	142	79	209	95
Swiss cheese, including block	101	151	284	149	257	257	334
Brick and Munster cheese	328	1,889	2,840	1,837	2,531	2,340	2,947
Limburger cheese	105	297	235	271	211	317	359
Total cheese (not including cottage, pot, and bakers')	.....	17,661	18,096	17,781	18,700	22,999	24,552
Cottage, pot and bakers' cheese	336	2,421	2,785	2,258	2,912	2,874	3,452
Cream and Neufchatel cheese	35	928	942	918	859	934	1,001
All Italian varieties of cheese	27	84	256	84	248	117	302
All other varieties of cheese	40	408	479	423	432	553	542
Sweet and condensed milk:							
Case goods—							
Skimmed	8	222	7	302	29	423	729
Unskimmed	47	13,423	16,534	11,689	15,887	17,901	16,640
Bulk goods—							
Skimmed	92	7,137	3,475	6,903	3,372	7,744	5,130
Unskimmed	44	2,820	1,559	2,484	1,686	2,515	2,144
Unsweetened evaporated milk:							
Case goods—							
Skimmed	[1] 0	0	234	0	277	0	378
Unskimmed	131	77,600	67,827	76,557	63,496	87,185	77,625
Bulk goods—							
Skimmed	89	3,142	3,973	2,851	3,956	4,792	4,485
Unskimmed	69	5,603	4,120	4,754	4,194	6,333	4,902
Total condensed and evaporated milk	.....	109,947	97,729	105,540	92,807	126,893	112,033
Evaporated, part or full skimmed milk, modified with foreign fat:							
Case goods	8	2,385	4,170	289	4,576	478	5,845
Bulk goods	2	47	41	27	47	64	70
Sterilized milk (canned same as condensed)	[2] 0	0	107	0	36	0	39
Condensed or evaporated buttermilk	34	3,249	2,287	2,784	1,927	3,304	2,289
Dried or powdered buttermilk	23	656	616	701	601	913	765
Powdered whole milk	11	251	461	214	660	393	536
Powdered skimmed milk	46	3,246	2,564	3,288	2,073	4,064	2,837
Powdered cream	3	1	7	4	35	11	0
Dried casein (skim milk)	92	431	328	537	321	1,069	517
Dried casein (buttermilk)	1	0	3	6	0	39	0
Malted milk	7	1,090	1,108	1,179	1,165	1,442	1,177
Milk sugar (crude)	8	85	142	100	142	224	221
Ice cream of all kinds (gallons)	2,327	5,405	4,946	5,154	5,889	7,894	7,784
Oleomargarin (uncolored):							
Animal and vegetable oil	51	10,484	8,812	9,715	8,374	10,918	8,977
Exclusively vegetable oil	60	9,393	7,159	8,249	5,793	8,931	6,294
Exclusively animal oil	2	23	0	17	0	29	56
Oleomargarin (colored):							
Animal and vegetable oil	33	653	464	557	392	631	471
Exclusively vegetable oil	28	225	138	217	92	256	116
Exclusively animal oil	[3] 0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total oleomargarin	.....	20,778	16,573	18,754	14,651	20,765	15,915

NOTE.—The above statistics are based upon replies to inquiries sent to all manufacturers of dairy products and oleomargarin in the United States in so far as it has been possible to secure a complete list.

[1] Four factories reported in 1922, none in 1923.
[2] Five factories reported in 1922, none in 1923.
[3] One factory reported in 1922, none in 1923.

Canadian Parliament Refuses to Extend Oleomargarine Act.

A resolution offered in the Canadian House of Commons to permit the continuation of the manufacture and importation of oleomargarine after August 31, 1923, was defeated by a decisive vote on June 6, reports Consul General J. G. Foster from Ottawa, under date of June 7. The Canadian oleomargarine act now in force renders the importation of oleomargarine into Canada after August 31, 1923, and its sale in Canada after March 1, 1924, illegal. The consul general mentions that it is improbable that there will be any further legislation during the present season of Parliament to extend the oleomargarine act. The exports of oleomargarine from the United States to Canada amounted to 1,001,670 lbs. of which 908,478 lbs. were animal margarine, and 93,192 lbs. were vegetable margarine.

Movement of Dairy Products at Five Markets.

(New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.)

	July 9–14, 1923.	July 2–7, 1923.	July 10–15, 1922.
Butter.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts for week	19,037,702	18,143,774	18,960,765
Receipts since January 1	381,435,263	362,447,563	372,166,752
Put into cold storage	6,131,307	6,999,182	6,348,926
Withdrawn from cold storage	909,550	634,920	1,227,844
Change during week	+5,221,757	+6,364,262	+5,121,082
Total holdings	45,429,793	40,208,036	48,825,913
Cheese.			
Receipts for week	6,050,255	5,958,021	4,976,579
Receipts since January 1	113,855,858	107,805,603	104,294,050
Put into cold storage	3,891,758	3,891,717	2,105,922
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,467,428	1,498,718	1,347,891
Change during week	+2,424,330	+2,392,999	+758,031
Total holdings	18,041,718	15,617,388	14,987,841
Dressed Poultry.			
Receipts for week	3,651,108	4,212,531	3,534,269
Receipts since January 1	134,772,967	131,121,859	100,984,549
Put into cold storage	1,966,849	1,724,440	1,674,596
Withdrawn from cold storage	2,774,103	2,709,684	2,077,865
Change during week	−807,254	−985,244	−403,269
Total holdings	34,264,858	35,072,112	25,323,514
Eggs.			
Receipts for week	330,974	307,014	321,421
Receipts since January 1	11,832,290	11,501,316	11,904,423
Put into cold storage	48,408	81,107	71,549
Withdrawn from cold storage	42,048	28,468	34,171
Change during week	+6,360	+52,639	+37,378
Total holdings	4,583,280	4,576,920	4,908,958

Exports of Dairy Products and Eggs During March, 1923.

(Data from Department of Commerce.)

Exported to—	Butter.	Oleomargarine.	Cheese.	Eggs.	Milk.		
					Condensed.	Evaporated.	Powdered.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Dozens.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Belgium	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	302,400	.....
France	.....	.....	.....	.....	46,200	777,720	6,075
Germany	78	200	44,446	.....	125,132	3,252,240	205,342
Latvia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,150,016	.....
Netherlands	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,140	240,000	.....
Poland and Danzig	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,332	116,640	.....
Russia in Europe	.....	.....	.....	.....	78,795	534,870	240
United Kingdom	1,120	.....	2,185,393	30	204,953	1,764,102	10,000
Canada	8,154	186,845	398,128	2,122,059	1,622	250	8,436
Central America	42,495	11,496	38,808	100,861	113,158	209,438	10,141
Mexico	118,980	4,268	123,056	259,816	59,468	214,281	3,689
Cuba	56,629	200	257,756	817,830	1,473,292	260,123	11,536
Other West Indies	229,507	71,426	77,329	14,838	134,962	121,686	977
Peru	14,800	.....	2,931	750	12,496	183,240	9,640
Straits Settlements	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,400	220,720	.....
China	480	.....	11,971	.....	409,500	218,629	7,713
Java and Madura	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,030	119,394	.....
Hongkong	1,560	.....	5,493	.....	294,000	25,254	.....
Japan	5,000	.....	2,624	.....	824,254	158,049	48,804
Philippine Islands	24,340	600	18,003	.....	85,640	926,200	2,425
British South Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	444,400	10,172	.....
Other countries	27,464	1,900	32,775	38,251	305,062	524,684	12,719
Total, March, 1923	530,609	276,875	3,198,763	3,354,440	4,703,836	15,330,108	337,737
Total, March, 1922	673,369	151,964	642,857	2,708,966	5,371,898	19,633,739	959,093
January–March, 1923	1,553,574	638,534	3,948,088	8,525,549	11,290,673	31,701,396	843,908
January–March, 1922	1,712,629	473,051	1,568,625	7,364,322	19,732,097	43,575,695	2,174,561

Shipments of apples from the famous Annapolis Valley, in Nova Scotia, totaled 1,105,250 barrels up to the end of March, while for the same period in the previous season a total of 1,117,998 barrels were shipped, reports Consul Gen. E. N. Gunsaulus, at Halifax, under date of April 16. The heavy late shipments this season were due to the fact that exporters held the crop for better prices, which, however, did not materialize in any pronounced degree. Fruit growers in Nova Scotia generally consider the past season to have been very unsatisfactory.

Fruits and Vegetables

Elberta Peaches Now a Market Feature.

Reaction was noted in the potato markets as city supplies mounted higher; prices declined sharply during the week ending July 14. Cantaloupe and watermelon values held at relatively high levels, and light receipts of tomatoes brought good prices. Intermediate varieties of peaches closed firm.

Compared with this time last year, carlot shipments of potatoes, watermelons, and cantaloupes are one-third to two-thirds less. Except for home-grown supplies, cantaloupes will not be so plentiful since the Imperial Valley season closed. Aggregate daily movement of a dozen fruits and vegetables is still 800 cars below last July's shipments, the output amounting to 12,265 cars the past week.

Peaches.—Housewives who have been awaiting Elberta peaches for canning will welcome the first of the 3,000 carloads expected from Georgia. Movement of this variety adds fresh interest to the peach markets, its size, color, and flavor appealing to most users of fruit. Prices at loading points started at nearly the same level as last season, first f. o. b. sales being made at $2.25 per crate. Belles were in sharp contrast at $1.35–$1.50, the price for this variety having steadily declined.

GEORGIA SEASON AT ITS HEIGHT.

With the starting of Elbertas, the Georgia peach season is now at its height, more than 200 cars per day rolling from that section. Although 2,000 cars below last season's total to date, movement may be expected to catch up rapidly and probably will exceed shipments of 1922 in Georgia. Movement still lags in North Carolina, only 21 cars having been marketed.

Peaches usually come in two peaks, the first about this time of the year and the second in late August or early September. When Georgia is through, a decrease occurs in the car-lot movement until the Central States, the Northwest, and New York State reach their height. In many parts of the country home-grown fruit sometimes fills this gap. New York ranks next to Georgia in furnishing fresh peaches, and this season a large crop is expected in New Jersey also. Forecast of production in each of those States exceeds 2,000,000 bushels; in fact, New Jersey may have two and a half million bushels.

Because of the delay this season in the ripening of each variety, comparisons with last year's prices are difficult. In general, wholesale prices are lower than last July. Georgia Hileys and Belles, in six-basket carriers and bushel baskets, closed around $2–$2.50 in eastern cities, but high-quality fruit from the Woodbury section of Georgia ranged $3–$3.50 in New York. North Carolina Carmans, sixes, declined until they reached $1.75–$2.50. Cleveland reported early sales of Elbertas at $2.75, but stock was only fair.

Potatoes.—Heavy shipments of East Shore Virginia and Norfolk potatoes the first week of July resulted in accumulations in several markets, especially New York. The peak of the East Shore movement last season occurred in mid-July. Virginia furnished three-fifths of the past week's supply of new potatoes; Maryland East Shore about 350 cars, and the Kaw Valley of Kansas almost 300. Good quality stock is expected from the central region, and Kansas and Missouri growers anticipate a successful deal. New Jersey shipments are becoming more heavy. First cars of early crop from Minnesota and Idaho have started the new season in northern producing sections, but the acreage in that territory is 15 per cent less than last year's plantings.

The decline in city price levels was reflected at shipping points. Around Onley, Va., the f. o. b. market for Cobblers in stave barrels slumped $2. Maryland East Shore stock sold slowly around $6 per barrel in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, but brought only $4–$4.50 on the New York market. Sacked Early Ohios from Kansas weakened in central cities to a range of $2–$2.35 per 100 pounds, but held nearly steady at $1.60 cash track Kaw Valley points. Cobblers netted the growers a premium of 20 cents. Recent heavy rains in Kansas temporarily stopped potato digging. A bright spot in potatoes was the Fort Worth car-lot market, where California White Rose advanced sharply to a top of $3.50 per 100-pound sack, delivered.

Watermelons.—The rising trend of watermelon prices continued in central Georgia, and 24–26 pound Tom Watsons closed at $150–$200 per carload f. o. b. cash track. Ranges were even higher at Alabama shipping points, but a weaker tone prevailed in the Belleville section of Texas. South Carolina growers are beginning to hold the vantage point, as heavy movement of good melons started from that State. Cash sales of large sizes held consistently at $400 per car. Consuming centers maintained well their recent advances, following the slump of early July. The unsettled condition of the melon markets may be a result of the fluctuating shipments from leading sources of supply. A 50 per cent loss occurred in Georgia's weekly output, less than 1,200 carloads coming from that State. Texas, South Carolina, and Alabama all suddenly increased their shipments, but the week's total showed a net decrease of 400 cars.

CANTALOUPE SUPPLIES DECREASE.

Cantaloupes.—Not only did the car-lot movement of cantaloupes fall below the 1,000 mark, compared with 1,645 cars the previous week, but a recent forecast of the total crop in 13 intermediate States indicates little over 4,000,000 crates. That is 35 per cent less than last season's production in the same sections and slightly below the 1921 crop. Cantaloupe supplies may be especially light in Delaware, Maryland, and the Carolinas. Four dollars per standard crate has come to be the general jobbing price for California Salmon Tints, whereas a year ago $2.50–$3 was considered a good sale. Imperial Valley's total may equal last year's record of over 12,000 cars. Arizona stock is ranging as high as the California cantaloupes. Up to July 14, only 575 cars came from the Salt River Valley, compared with 1,340 cars to the corresponding date last season. Movement is under way from North Carolina, Arkansas, and the Turlock district of California.

Apples.—Early apples from the eastern and central regions have been late in starting, but California's shipments are far beyond last season's early movement. These comparisons show the general delay: Delaware has shipped only 450 cars to date, against 780 a year ago; Illinois only 220, compared with 690; Maryland 65, against 110; and Tennessee about 20 cars compared with 125. Jobbing prices of Delaware and Maryland Yellow Transparents declined to a range of $1.75–$2 per bushel basket, almost down to last July's level, but Illinois stock was steady at $3 in Chicago.

Carolina *cucumbers* in bushel hampers sold mostly at $1–$1.50 in eastern cities. Western *lettuce*, under limited supply, ranged up to $3 per crate in New York and Baltimore, but averaged about $2 elsewhere. New York State is now shipping more lettuce than any other section. Virginia *onions* sell at $1.40–$1.75 per bushel, and Kentucky stock in 100-pound sacks brought $2.75 in Cincinnati. Tennessee turning wrapped *tomatoes*, in flats, ranged $2–$2.25 in the East.

Carload Shipments of Fruits and Vegetables.

Week of July 8–14 and season to July 14, with comparisons.

Product.	July 8–14, 1923.	July 1–7, 1923.	July 9–15, 1922.	Total this season to July 14.	Total last season to July 15.	Total last season.
Apples	769	355	641	1,245	2,009	111,931
Cabbage	136	246	141	12,850	16,972	49,876
Cantaloupes	943	1,645	2,560	13,008	16,270	30,137
Lettuce	430	384	404	19,435	16,302	22,031
Onions	226	245	381	4,619	7,046	29,362
Peaches	1,322	1,280	1,456	4,847	6,946	38,318
Pears	762	395	140	1,221	141	20,449
Potatoes:						
White, 1923 crop	3,469	3,536	5,373	27,563	38,913	247,896
White, 1922 crop	66	125	6	247,896	238,287	238,289
Strawberries	88	174	12	17,592	18,716	18,716
Tomatoes	298	448	546	14,160	17,047	26,499
Vegetables, mixed	461	292	600	11,979	9,466	19,775
Watermelons	3,295	3,667	4,625	12,709	28,543	47,070
Total	12,265	12,792	16,885			

Prices of Fruits and Vegetables f. o. b. Shipping Points.

July 16, 1923, with Comparisons.

Product.	Shipping point.	Unit of sale.	July 16, 1923.	July 9, 1923.	July 17, 1922.
Potatoes	Onley, Va	Barrel	$4.25–4.75	$6.10–6.50	$2.60–2.75
	Kaw Valley, Kans.	100-lbs. sacked	1.60–1.65	1.65–1.75	1.00–1.10
Watermelons	Macon, Ga	Bulk per car	120–200.00		50–200.00
	South Carolina pts.	do	190–400.00		
	Alabama points	do	160–325.00		
	Texas points	Bulk per 100 lbs.	.85–1.15	.90–1.30	[1] 45–100.00
Peaches (Elbertas.)	Fort Valley, Ga	6-basket carrier.	2.25	[2] 1.75	2.25–2.50

[1] Bulk per car. [2] Georgia Hileys.

Arrivals and Prices of Fruits and Vegetables.

Arrivals Include All Varieties of Each Product for the Week July 10-16, 1923, with Comparisons; Prices are for July 16, 1923, with Comparisons, and are for the Variety or Varities Specified.

POTATOES. (Prices quoted on Virginia Eastern Shore Cobblers, No. 1, per barrel.)

Markets.	Total car-lot arrivals.					Jobbing range.		
	July 10-16, 1923.	July 3-9, 1923.	July 11-17, 1922.	Jan. 1-July 16, 1923.	Jan. 1-July 17, 1922.	July 16, 1923.	July 9, 1923.	July 17, 1922.
New York	681	497	686	5,793	3,672	$4.75-5.25	$6.50-7.00	$2.50-2.62½
Boston	230	152	175	1,677	1,120	6.00-6.50	7.00-7.25	3.75-4.00
Philadelphia	255	243	129	2,397	1,298	4.75-5.25	6.75-7.00	3.00
Baltimore	97	85	47	747	497	5.00	6.50	2.75
Pittsburgh	231	182	137	1,439	1,003	5.00-5.75	6.75-7.00	4.00
Cincinnati	29	55	51	663	427	.....	6.00	4.00-4.25
Chicago	435	397	285	2,552	2,607	5.50-5.75	6.75-7.00	4.15-4.30
St. Louis	27	114	62	789	607	.....	.....	[1] 2.50
Kansas City	161	145	129	961	990	[1] 1.90-2.00	.....	[1] 1.75-2.00

WATERMELONS. (Prices quoted on Georgia Tom Watsons—22-30 lbs. average, bulk per car.)

New York	260	247	497	1,286	2,284	$375.00-585.00	$225-600.00	$200-250.00
Boston	68	87	142	323	548	[2] .40- .80	[2] .50- .90	[2] .25- .50
Philadelphia	122	107	182	480	902	300.00-500.00	350-400.00	250-325.00
Baltimore	127	58	195	318	767	200.00	250.00	175-300.00
Pittsburgh	116	134	220	467	861	350.00-450.00	325-400.00	225-325.00
Cincinnati	84	57	105	249	623	[3] 25.00- 40.00	[3] 25- 65.00	[3] 25- 50.00
Chicago	268	308	327	1,193	1,953	275.00-560.00	275-400.00	185-425.00
St. Louis	94	68	95	299	658	215.00	310-325.00	340.00
Kansas City	140	111	37	381	368	[4] 400.00-425.00	[5] 2.50- 3.00	[5] 2.00-2.25

PEACHES. (Prices quoted on Georgia Bellcs—Bushel baskets and sixes.)

New York	315	327	584	1,182	1,898	$2.50-3.50	[6] $1.50-2.25	$3.00-3.25
Boston	70	60	50	262	244	2.50-3.00	[6] 2.50-3.00	2.50-3.00
Philadelphia	118	104	105	347	485	1.75-2.50	[6] 2.00-2.75	2.00-2.25
Baltimore	55	48	46	152	187	2.00-2.50	[6] 2.25-2.50	2.50-2.75
Pittsburgh	118	95	68	305	299	2.00-2.25	[6] 2.25-2.50	3.75-4.00
Cincinnati	43	41	35	165	276	2.00-2.25	[6] 2.00	2.25-2.65
Chicago	54	82	125	143	441	2.50-2.85	[6] 2.50-2.75	2.00-2.50
St. Louis	38	19	38	91	354	2.25-2.50	[6] 2.50-3.00	2.50-2.65
Kansas City	8	11	9	26	37	[6] 2.50	[6] 3.50	.....

CANTALOUPES. (Prices quoted on California Salmon Tints—Standards 45s.)

New York	401	307	471	1,784	1,873	$3.50-4.00	$2.25-2.75	$2.00-2.25
Boston	84	113	162	492	588	3.75-4.00	3.00	2.25-2.50
Philadelphia	144	165	168	669	732	3.50-4.00	2.25-2.50	1.75-2.25
Baltimore	50	72	09	274	358	4.00-4.25	2.75-3.00	2.00
Pittsburgh	218	221	105	920	896	3.50-3.75	2.25-2.50	2.25
Cincinnati	61	35	57	286	289	3.75-4.00	3.00	3.00
Chicago	311	245	321	1,429	1,013	3.50-3.75	2.50-2.75	1.75-2.25
St. Louis	71	58	52	298	284	4.25	3.25	2.50-2.75
Kansas City	74	61	129	334	423	3.00-3.25	3.00-3.25	2.00-2.25

[1] Kansas Early Ohios sacked per 100 pounds.
[2] Unit basis.
[3] Bulk per 100 melons.
[4] Texas melons.
[5] Texas melons, bulk per 100 pounds.
[6] Georgia Hileys, sixes.

Fruit and Vegetable Inspections During June.

Federal inspectors located in 26 receiving markets handled an average of about 100 carloads of produce per day during the month of June. Total inspections were 2,519, of which two-thirds were vegetables and the remainder fruits. Work on fruits was up to the average for June, but vegetable inspections were somewhat below average because of the smaller crops this year. However, vegetables required more attention of inspectors than duriug May, thus indicating increased shipments as the season advances.

Total Inspections During June, with Comparisons.

Classification.	June, 1920.	June, 1921.	June, 1922.	May, 1923.	June, 1923.	4-year average for June.
Fruit inspections	603	1,134	764	1,046	825	832
Vegetable inspections	2,079	1,542	2,124	1,560	1,694	1,860
Total inspections	2,682	2,676	2,888	2,606	2,519	2,692

New York City, as usual, topped the list with 403 inspections. Pittsburgh surpassed Philadelphia only slightly, each of those markets handling about 240 inspections. Chicago had 229; Detroit, St. Louis, and Cleveland each had about 170; and Boston and Columbus each 110 inspections.

Work at naval bases is dependent on the number of ships loading supplies and varies considerably each month. June inspections for the Navy were below normal, but there was an increase in the amount of produce examined for the Marine Corps.

Fruit and Vegetable Inspections for the Navy and Marine Corps.

Classification.	Navy.			Marine Corps.		
	June, 1922.	May, 1923.	June, 1923.	June, 1922.	May, 1923.	June, 1923.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Quantity passed	2,719,104	3,313,476	2,324,633	265,918	259,832	277,972
Quantity rejected	244,590	206,567	184,206	10,636,	461	5,969
Total inspected	2,963,694	3,520,043	2,508,839	276,554	260,293	283,941
Cuts made to comply with specifications	11,593	7,525	7,046	490	875	228

In addition to its other work, the New York staff made 27 inspections for United States Health Service hospitals, in which 33,798 pounds were passed. A large quantity of fruits and vegetables also was inspected for the laid-up fleet of the Shippiug Board and for passenger vessels docking at New York. The Norfolk office handled more than 60,000 pounds in 24 inspections for the laid-up fleet in that territory.

Imperial Valley Cantaloupes Closing Successful Season.

With over 11,850 cars shipped by July 14, out of an estimated total movement for the season of around 12,000 cars, cantaloupe growers and shippers of the Imperial Valley district of California have practically completed what will undoubtedly prove to have been one of the most successful seasons in recent years, according to a report from the Brawley field station of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Because of the disastrous losses incurred last year, there was considerable reduction in the cantaloupe acreage grown in the valley this season, approximately 26,000 acres having been planted compared with over 31,000 last season. The number of crates produced per acre probably ranged 150-200 in most instances this year, but because of the better market conditions prevailing the actual number shipped from each acre may average clese to 175 and some growers will reach 250. During the period of the car shortage, June 22-27, most growers lost a small part of their crop because of the inadequate supply of equipment, but the waste iuvolved was not comparable to that sustained last season when market conditions prevented the shipment of considerable stock remaining in the fields.

Of the 10,340 cars shipped from the Imperial Valley up to July 1, 5,458 came from the lower district and the upper valley moved 4,882. In the two sections the leading shipping points were: Upper—Brawley 2,638, Westmoreland 1,453, and Grape 496; Lower—El Centro 1,415, Heber 1,395, Imperial 664, Calexico 543, and Aspara 527.

The following table gives a comparison of the acreage and number of cars shipped from the Valley during the past five years:

Year.	Acreage.	Shipments to July 7.	Season's movement.
1923	26,000	11,298	.....
1922	31,300	11,027	12,243
1921	21,350	9,670	10,707
1920	21,370	8,464	9,015
1919	14,000	7,391	7,799

QUALITY AND PRICE.

Although there has been more or less complaint from city markets that cantaloupes were arriving in a green condition, it is asserted at the shipping points that the general quality of California melons was never better. County horticultural inspectors were on the job

in force this season watching for infringements of the law against shipping green stock, and the heavy demand for Federal and State shipping-point inspection certificates proved an additional safeguard against the tendency to pick too early because of the attractive market prices being obtained.

As was predicted early in the season, an increased volume of stock was sold upon an f. o. b. basis, but the percentage of the total tonnage sold in this manner probably did not exceed 25%. The cash market on standard crates of 35 and 45 melons opened May 28 with a few sales at $3.25–3.50. An unusually rapid increase in shipments followed and declines were inevitable, the market on May 31 ranging around $2.25. Despite a movement averaging over 250 cars daily during the following week, a range of mostly $2.25–2.50 was maintained and with a slight falling off in shipments during the following week, a range as high as $2.75 was recorded. By June 16, however, the market had sagged to around $1.50–1.75 and shipments of over 500 cars June 19, 20, and 21 carried it to mostly around $1.25. June 22 the car shortage intervened to halt further declines and this point proved to be the lowest of the season. A gradual recovery from that time on carried the market to a range of $1.85–2 July 1 and it was reported that many futures were being made at the latter figure because of the belief that supplies would be very light until the Arizona movement came into full swing.

In 1922, the f. o. b. market opened at around $2.50 on June 2 and by the 12th of that month it had declined to a range of $1.40–1.60, although the daily movement averaged well under 250 cars. From June 14 to 21, a slight recovery was experienced and prices rose to a level of $1.75–2, but from that time on the market evidenced little strength, prices on July 6 being registered at a range of $1.25–1.40.

EASTERN MARKETS HIGH.

Jobbing prices in the eastern markets this season have held at levels which have been a source of wonder and great satisfaction to growers and shippers. Various reasons are advanced in explanation of the situation and many attribute it in large measure to the campaign of advertising which has been carried on in practically all of the larger cities by representatives of both shippers and receivers. Other causes which undoubtedly have played a part are the absence of heavy competition from Georgia and Texas melons, the comparatively light supplies of good watermelons, peaches, and other fruits, and the unusually good quality of the California cantaloupes themselves.

Jobbing prices in eastern markets during the week ending June 24 ranged $4–5 and the Chicago market during the same period was mostly $3.75–4. During the week ending June 29 prices continued practically steady at these levels in the east, but Chicago was slightly easier at a range of $3.25–3.75. For the week ending July 1 last year, the jobbing range in eastern markets was $2.75–4 and Chicago averaged $2.50–3.

The peak movement for the 1922 season was reached on June 27 when 648 cars were shipped, the record for the district. This year there were two peaks, one of 291 cars on June 2 and a season's high point of 529 cars June 20. If car shortage had not developed, it is the opinion of many experienced shippers that last year's peak movement would surely have been exceeded during the period June 20–24 this season. The unusually even daily movement this year is explained by the fact that the northern half of the valley had practically harvested its crown set before that of the southern half was ready to move heavily and the second and third settings in each district succeeded each other in similar fashion.

A solid car of strawberries was shipped from Louisiana on February 5, the earliest date that an entire carload of berries was ever forwarded from that State.

Index Useful in Assembling Crop Information.

Growers who specialize in certain crops would do well to maintain, preferably on cards, a current index of the material published in Weather, Crops, and Markets. By keeping a file of all back numbers, such an index will open up a vast fund of valuable reference material. In the issue for July 14 the following pages contain articles or statistics pertaining to potatoes alone: Pages 25, 26, 27, 29, 32, 34, 37, 45, 46, 54. A similar list of references could be given for a large number of other commodities. To be of real help, the card index should specify the nature of the material on each page. For example, under potatoes, page 29 should be listed as showing the relative condition of crop on July 1. Page 32 shows the forecast of production, based on July 1 condition, in addition to acreage figures.

Texas Tomato Deal Successful.

East Texas is closing one of the most successful tomato seasons ever experienced by the growers in that territory. Not only was the deal a success from a financial standpoint, but the excellent quality of the stock through the greater part of the season resulted in a minimum amount of friction between growers, shippers, and receivers.

At the beginning of the season it was estimated that shipments from the Jacksonville district would be approximately 50 per cent of last year's, and this figure proved to be nearly correct. Up to July 14 about 960 cars of tomatoes had been reported from Texas, most of them being from the eastern portion of the State.

The cut in acreage was due principally to the extremely heavy production and low prices of a year ago, which caused farmers to devote more land to cotton and less to tomatoes. Late spring frosts also killed some of the plantings, and unseasonably dry weather caused many of the first clusters of bloom to fall. However, the weather through the ripening and shipping season was ideal for maturing the stock, and practically all shipments were of very good quality. In addition there was no sharp peak to the movement, shipments being well distributed through the season, thus eliminating any chance of a glut in the market with a corresponding drop in prices.

MOST STOCK SHIPPED AS GREEN WRAPPED.

Shipments were approximately 60 per cent green wrapped stock and the remainder pink. On the whole, the former stock was in greater demand, although pinks moved well at all times. Many of those interested in the deal think the proportion of green wrapped tomatoes will be greatly increased next year.

Competition among the various shipping agencies and cash buyers was so keen that the auction method of selling was resorted to by some shippers who pooled their cars. This proved to be very popular, as it gave everyone a chance at the limited offerings. Auction sales practically set the price for the district, because the shippers outside the pool always waited until after the auction to fix a price on their holdings. The only criticism of this method of sale was that prices were run too high for the good of the market. However, this objection did not come from the growers, for the auction doubtless netted them thousands of dollars this season, although what it might do in a year of overproduction is another matter.

SALES MADE AT HIGH PRICES.

The following statement by a representative of one of the large distributing agencies gives some idea of the amount of money returned to the district by the tomato crop: He says that last year the first 75 cars shipped by his company brought approximately $50,000, while this season their first 75 cars sold for about $125,000. These figures hold good in a general way for all the other distributors and independent shippers. Pink stock in flat crates closed strong at 75¢ per crate at the end of the deal, whereas last season pink flats cleaned up at 20¢.

Prosperity is evident everywhere in the Jacksonville district. Merchants state that farmers are paying bills which are two or three years old, and some of them are taking up notes that will not be due until October. In view of these facts, it will be interesting to watch next season's developments in the east Texas tomato territory.

Field Stations of Market News Service.

In addition to the temporary field stations mentioned on page 12 of Weather, Crops, and Markets for July 7, the following offices probably will be opened about August 1 for the issuance of daily market reports: Kennett, Mo., reports on watermelons, and Caldwell, Idaho, reports on potatoes. Each of these stations will be in operation about one month.

Fruit and Vegetable Shipments Reported by Carriers.

Since July 1 the market news service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in Washington has been receiving from the common carriers daily telegraphic reports on the carlot shipments of these 11 additional products: Asparagus, cherries, cucumbers, eggplant, grapefruit, lemons, oranges, peppers, fresh plums and prunes, and string beans. For many years shipment reports have been secured on about 20 other important fruits and vegetables.

Carlot Shipments of Fruits and Vegetables, Shown by States.

Shipments during June, and for Season to June 30, 1923, with Comparisons.

Shipping district.	June.			Season total to June 30, 1923.	Season total to June 30, 1922.	Five-season average to June 30, 1919–1923.	Grand total last season.	Average grand total past five seasons.
	1923	1922	Average 1919–1923.					
APPLES (new crop).								
Arkansas	9	41	15	9	41	16	2,598	2,178
California	47	3	15	47	3	15	4,937	4,427
Delaware	16	256	58	16	256	58	1,751	709
Illinois	15	305	90	15	305	88	4,791	2,863
Maryland, E. S.	18	54	16	18	54	16	410	132
Tennessee	17	117	48	17	117	47	135	89
Others	0	80	23	0	80	24	97,309	82,844
Total	122	856	265	122	856	264	111,931	93,233
APPLES (old crop).								
New York	169	123	96	30,046	17,746	22,856	17,746	18,132
Virginia	114	0	29	6,909	314	5,344	314	4,903
Washington	32	120	75	28,313	32,942	25,187	32,942	22,761
Others	31	7	24	46,663	37,286	39,447	37,286	36,642
Total	346	250	224	111,931	88,288	92,834	88,288	82,528
CABBAGE.								
California, S. D.	32	40	54	395	353	456	353	499
Georgia	17	22	10	70	162	59	162	48
Illinois	34	12	33	34	12	33	144	164
Kentucky	41	66	86	41	66	86	73	118
Maryland	218	426	270	218	433	278	448	270
Mississippi	358	133	172	1,087	1,621	946	1,621	955
New Jersey	46	58	33	46	58	33	68	66
New Mexico	25	45	23	25	45	23	58	49
North Carolina	24	4	8	269	149	138	154	96
Ohio	55	243	119	55	243	119	589	425
Tennessee	261	432	227	263	561	262	567	235
Texas	2	17	7	1,348	3,615	2,577	3,631	2,370
Virginia, E. Shore	459	348	255	668	640	463	640	388
Va., Norf. Sect	635	320	409	1,500	1,284	1,226	1,284	1,161
Washington	23	28	20	24	28	20	101	94
Others	36	87	116	6,425	7,393	5,846	30,983	24,628
Total	2,257	2,281	1,842	12,468	16,668	12,565	40,876	31,566
CANTALOUPES.								
Arizona	8	2	15	8	2	15	1,558	1,439
Calif. Imp. Vy.	9,279	8,669	7,745	10,058	8,664	8,129	12,243	8,834
Florida	27	75	43	38	172	68	172	66
Georgia	176	1,526	471	176	1,556	477	1,630	705
South Carolina	4	88	22	4	88	22	273	163
Texas	38	18	15	136	19	39	179	99
Others	0	4	1	0	4	3	14,082	11,442
Total	9,532	10,373	8,312	10,420	10,505	8,753	30,137	22,748
LETTUCE.								
California	433	391	278	12,495	9,919	7,833	10,291	6,026
Idaho	252	37	61	252	37	61	889	220
New Jersey	16	42	32	34	111	62	571	396
New York	49	163	106	49	163	106	3,164	2,352
Oregon	31	2	7	32	2	7	129	32
Washington	500	133	152	524	133	157	812	362
Others	15	32	27	5,235	5,106	4,224	6,175	4,349
Total	1,296	800	663	18,621	15,471	12,450	22,031	13,737
MIXED VEGETABLES.								
California	225	308	295	2,475	1,666	2,584	3,777	4,679
Illinois	98	6	41	203	90	113	232	142
Louisiana	115	34	58	1,648	1,177	1,130	1,444	1,260
Maryland	136	65	73	167	71	101	222	128
Mississippi	483	108	181	1,702	773	833	787	637
New Jersey	229	304	152	489	488	293	4,930	2,195
North Carolina	221	71	80	363	131	107	327	140
South Carolina	233	72	154	608	694	512	701	476
Virginia	118	38	59	137	51	134	264	243
Others	218	234	152	3,434	3,278	2,028	7,091	3,913
Total	2,076	1,230	1,245	11,226	8,419	7,835	19,775	13,813
ONIONS.								
California, northern district	288	373	263	309	388	322	2,371	3,343
California, southern district	56	227	129	736	1,241	874	1,257	868
Kentucky	64	123	69	64	123	69	256	291
Louisiana	27	60	45	67	92	84	97	166
New Jersey	26	56	51	26	56	51	479	554
Texas	160	59	116	2,875	4,411	3,828	4,626	4,080
Virginia	51	25	39	51	25	39	280	166
Others	11	11	26	20	41	40	19,996	14,797
Total	683	934	738	4,148	6,377	5,307	29,362	24,265
PEACHES.								
California	112	63	129	112	63	130	9,081	7,281
Georgia	2,111	3,002	2,596	2,112	3,684	3,116	7,368	7,780
North Carolina	8	85	32	8	98	38	1,452	501
Oklahoma	9	0	7	9	0	7	155	261
South Carolina	4	24	10	4	24	12	73	54
Others	5	9	99	5	9	104	20,189	12,906
Total	2,067	3,183	2,873	2,250	3,878	3,407	38,318	28,783

Shipping district.	June.			Season total to June 30, 1923.	Season total to June 30, 1922.	Five-season average to June 30, 1919–1923.	Grand total last season.	Average grand total past five seasons.
	1923	1922	Average 1919–1923.					
STRAWBERRIES.								
Connecticut	11	0	9	11	0	5	0	6
Delaware	515	457	423	895	940	754	940	738
Maryland	477	324	335	1,921	1,646	1,185	1,646	990
Massachusetts	65	80	69	65	80	70	81	86
Michigan	384	633	443	347	638	447	640	439
Missouri	691	396	325	916	1,963	948	1,963	890
New Jersey	182	190	259	213	274	358	274	406
New York	196	271	207	196	271	209	328	258
North Carolina	27	1	15	1,663	1,101	834	1,101	619
Oregon	155	140	116	163	140	118	141	109
Ohio	9	25	16	9	25	16	25	18
Pennsylvania	7	9	9	7	9	9	9	8
Utah	35	13	10	35	13	10	13	3
Washington	119	170	84	149	171	91	176	74
Wisconsin	86	71	58	86	71	58	84	50
Others	1,372	145	573	10,654	11,291	7,339	11,295	6,198
Total	4,331	2,925	2,951	17,330	18,633	12,451	18,716	10,892
TOMATOES.								
California	166	52	109	276	55	196	2,282	1,924
Florida East Coast	0	13	38	5,171	6,192	4,026	6,192	3,576
Florida, other	683	706	640	4,636	3,993	2,757	3,993	2,006
Louisiana	2	35	13	2	37	13	37	15
Mississippi	2,105	3,604	1,914	2,105	3,440	2,009	3,441	1,906
Ohio	12	25	7	12	25	7	557	505
Oklahoma	3	30	7	3	30	7	56	11
South Carolina	370	107	105	378	110	108	141	48
Tennessee	104	370	152	104	370	152	920	621
Texas	648	1,573	1,138	726	1,587	1,279	1,844	1,483
Others	5	69	22	5	69	25	7,036	5,709
Total	4,098	5,984	4,145	13,418	15,908	10,579	26,499	17,804
WATERMELONS.								
Alabama	10	240	91	10	240	91	1,941	1,220
Arizona	7	5	8	9	5	8	59	53
California	872	748	840	875	748	846	4,291	3,275
Florida	2,886	7,115	4,378	3,141	10,684	5,416	11,337	5,995
Georgia	1,034	5,774	2,525	1,049	5,774	2,528	12,973	11,196
Texas	640	903	712	663	907	720	4,131	3,714
Others	.....	226	67	.....	226	60	12,338	11,326
Total	5,449	15,011	8,621	5,747	18,584	9,669	47,070	36,779
WHITE POTATOES (1923 CROP).								
Alabama	867	1,163	538	1,382	1,933	879	1,939	722
Arkansas	31	315	156	31	315	154	350	237
California, northern district	459	532	395	550	532	448	5,456	7,127
California, southern district	212	425	427	222	431	449	1,881	1,975
Florida	110	115	244	3,355	5,045	3,263	5,051	3,572
Georgia	249	140	152	350	519	277	521	272
Louisiana	460	513	413	727	1,010	835	1,053	1,539
Maryland, eastern shore	35	206	105	34	206	104	3,054	1,915
Mississippi	77	86	81	79	174	113	179	167
North Carolina	3,055	3,479	2,950	3,074	3,669	3,082	4,120	4,029
Oklahoma	609	945	556	592	945	552	999	580
South Carolina	2,762	1,044	1,461	4,496	4,346	3,113	4,352	2,792
Tennessee	11	26	8	11	26	9	55	31
Texas	522	481	437	741	1,427	943	1,450	1,283
Virginia, eastern shore	3,532	5,437	4,303	3,202	5,438	4,278	13,720	11,274
Virginia, Norfolk section	1,733	2,648	2,028	1,711	2,548	2,065	4,097	3,410
Others	7	328	127	7	328	205	.....	.....
Total	14,731	17,883	14,381	20,564	28,892	20,769	.....	.....
WHITE POTATOES (1922 CROP).								
Colorado	215	188	138	15,255	17,739	13,361	17,742	12,801
Idaho	586	196	185	15,618	14,616	10,591	14,616	8,892
Maine	1,140	1,918	984	24,269	37,943	24,488	37,999	22,616
Michigan	1,428	720	751	17,930	15,171	14,696	15,173	13,204
Minnesota	446	243	291	28,814	29,659	25,451	29,659	22,985
Montana	9	55	20	1,303	1,835	1,040	1,838	853
Nebraska	37	15	13	5,283	5,322	3,819	5,322	3,180
New York [1]	83	57	92	11,466	13,970	10,249	13,972	9,000
North Dakota	18	20	17	8,185	10,496	5,056	10,496	3,491
Oregon	36	31	25	1,770	1,391	1,466	1,391	1,493
Washington	188	428	176	5,033	6,213	4,199	6,213	3,726
Wisconsin	880	255	415	20,746	10,978	18,597	10,981	17,225
Others	52	23	33	92,017	72,886	72,811	72,886	69,228
Total	5,118	4,149	3,140	247,689	238,219	205,824	238,288	188,694

[1] Long Island not included.

Grain

Wheat Continues Weak.

Continued weakness in wheat, with the July and September futures in Chicago selling below $1, was the feature of the market during the week ending July 14. An additional slump on the 16th carried July to 96⅜¢, September to 96½¢, and December to 99⅜. The net decline for the week ending on the 14th was 5¼¢ for both July and September wheat, and ¾¢ for September corn; but July corn advanced 2¢.

The United States visible supply of wheat decreased 1,719,000 bushels during the week, making the total 23,840,000 compared with 15,300,000 a year ago.

The amount of wheat on ocean passage was 43,840,000 bushels, compared with 51,568,000 a year ago. This fact, together with the reported very small stocks in the hands of European importers and millers, was apparently ignored in the Chicago market.

The visible supply of corn decreased 368,000 buss., oats 1,177,000, and rye 1,900,000 during the week. The corn visible was 2,547,000 bushels, compared with 25,650,000 a year ago.

In the Chicago cash grain market a local mill took most of the arrivals of wheat, some of it for shipment to a Buffalo mill. Loc mills and elevators took the rest of the wheat offered. The first car of new wheat arrived on the 10th. It was Hard winter. Receipts were light. Receipts of corn fell off sharply, and demand was strong. Demand for good oats was excellent, but the lower grades were not wanted.

The movement of new-crop wheat in the Central States was reflected in the premiums on No. 2 Red Winter in the cash wheat market in Chicago. From 10¢ to 12¢ over July on the 7th, No. 2 Red declined to 2¢ to 3¢ over on the 14th. The premiums on No. 2 Hard declined but one-half cent or less and on the 14th were 1¼¢ to 1½¢ over July.

Premiums on corn increased slightly on mixed and 1¢ or more on yellow. On the 14th 2¢ over July was paid for No. 2 mixed and 5¢ to 5½¢ over July for No. 2 Yellow.

At Minneapolis good wheat was scarce and in demand. Poor wheat moved slowly. Premiums on the best qualities were strong. "Fancy" Dark Northern was quoted at 28¢ to 30¢ over Minneapolis September, while No. 1 Northern sold as high as 25¢ over September and for poorer qualities down to only 1¢ over. Flour trade was reported as "fair" by the millers.

St. Louis reported the movement of new wheat as getting well underway, with 125 cars Saturday. Most of the receipts were grading No. 2 or better. Demand was from fair to active. Sales for July-August shipment were made to southern mills.

Kansas City reported a seasonal increase in the volume of new wheat receipts. Mills were not aggressive buyers, apparently hoping or a shading of the premiums. Farmers in Kansas were showing some hesitancy about selling.

Cincinnati reported an active demand for wheat from southern and nearby mills, whose stocks were depleted. Corn receipts were too small to satisfy the demand. Millers showed anxiety about supplies of top grades.

Grain Inspected for Export.

Week of July 9-14, 1923, with Comparisons.

Grain Inspected Under Canadian Grades and Flour not Included.

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	1,000 bus.	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*
Atlantic ports [1]	208	174	.....	313	974
Gulf ports [2]	163	34	6	.....	60
Pacific ports [3]	206	.....	.....	141	.....
Total:					
July 9-14, 1923	577	208	6	454	1,034
July 2-7, 1923	700	165	9	71	767
July 10-15, 1922	3,005	1,201	316	246	448
July 1, 1923-July 14, 1923	1,277	373	15	525	1,801
July 1, 1922-July 15, 1922	5,770	2,194	834	831	1,145

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Me., Norfolk, and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City, and Port Arthur, Tex.
[3] Seattle, Portland, Oreg., Tacoma, Astoria, and San Francisco.

Exports of Grain and Wheat Flour from the United States, Wheat and Wheat Flour from Canada, and Shipments of Canadian Wheat and Wheat Flour Through the United States in Transit, July-June, 1922 and 1923, and June 23 to July 14, 1923.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce and Monthly Reports of the Trade of Canada.

Commodity.	Unit.	12 months, July-June.		1923		
		1921-22	1922-23. Preliminary.	Week ending June 30.	Week ending July 7.	Week ending July 14.
Exports:		*1,000.*	*1,000.*	*1,000.*	*1,000.*	*1,000.*
Barley	Bush.	22,400	18,501	189	182	338
Corn	...do	176,386	93,146	175	207	204
Oats	...do	15,767	18,790	76	41	63
Rye	...do	29,904	50,227	810	1,481	592
Wheat	...do	208,321	156,085	2,618	2,716	2,416
Wheat flour	Bbls	15,797	14,655	141	139	151
In transit shipments from Canada:						
Wheat flour	...do	2,492	3,229	1	6	4
Wheat	Bush.	82,827	106,443	624	414	697
Exports from Canada:						
Wheat	...do	145,097	226,672	.....	.....	.....
Wheat flour	Bbls	7,719	10,715	.....	.....	.....

Exports of Grains and Wheat Flour from the United States, Wheat and Wheat Flour from Canada, and Shipments of Canadian Wheat and Wheat Flour Through the United States in Transit, July-May, 1922 and 1923, and May 12 to June 2, 1923.

[Source: U. S. Department of Commerce and Monthly Reports of the Trade of Canada.]

Commodity.	Unit.	11 months, July-May.		1923		
		1921-22.	1922-23. Preliminary.	Week ending May 19.	Week ending May 26.	Week ending June 2.
Exports:		*Thousands.*	*Thousands.*	*Thousands.*	*Thousands.*	*Thousands.*
Barley	Bush.	21,248	[1] 17,466	10	283	147
Corn	...do	164,739	95,428	924	602	332
Oats	...do	9,260	18,603	189	20	121
Rye	...do	24,950	47,814	633	1,203	831
Wheat	...do	194,315	139,503	4,760	2,344	3,386
Wheat Flour	Bbls	14,865	13,916	182	191	163
In transit shipments from Canada:						
Wheat	Bush.	78,572	109,751	1,673	548	906
Wheat flour	Bbls	2,335	3,092	16	5	[2]
Exports from Canada (10 months, July-April):						
Wheat	Bush.	119,130	192,511	.....	.....	.....
Wheat flour	Bbls	6,337	9,165	.....	.....	.....

[1] 10 months, July-April. [2] Less than 500.

Wheat and Flour: Exports from the United States, April, 1922 and 1923.

Exported to—	Wheat and flour, in terms of grain.		Wheat.		Wheat flour.	
	July-April, 1921-22.	July-April, 1922-23.	April, 1922.	April, 1923.	April, 1922.	April, 1923.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*
United Kingdom	54,469,159	33,671,404	2,147,923	618,320	191,726	135,567
Italy	33,875,252	30,685,053	690,092	2,163,143	3,996	1,403
Germany	26,189,362	11,933,989	16,135	33,611	134,372	82,161
Netherlands	21,192,826	14,915,513	393,925	304,008	68,002	67,222
Belgium	16,012,582	9,793,378	728,000	283,172	2,802	337
Japan	13,553,279	5,147,128	.....	210,831	36,875	56,926
France	4,981,758	14,042,078	175,924	694,927	2,865	1,323
Hongkong	4,338,360	3,623,736	.....	.....	9,880	27,252
Cuba	4,051,511	4,116,913	2,588	3,438	91,511	82,061
Mexico	3,562,818	2,471,235	194,039	234,272	21,498	31,333
China	3,003,123	7,662,923	.....	45,000	17	82,994
Finland	1,680,296	2,517,757	.....	.....	43,329	82,695
Other countries	60,029,266	54,064,830	506,890	442,440	636,192	515,790
Total	246,939,602	194,645,937	4,855,516	4,943,162	1,243,065	1,167,074

(Data from Department of Commerce.)

Grain Prices and Sales.

Weighted Average Prices and Number of Cars of Cash Sales at Stated Markets, Week of July 7 to 13, 1923, with Comparisons.

Wheat.

Market and grade.	Prices.			Sales.					
							Total of crop year to July 13.		
	July 7–13, 1923.	June 30–July 6, 1923.	July 7–13, 1922.	July 7–13, 1923.	June 30–July 6, 1923.	July 7–13, 1922.	1922–23[1]	Average 3 previous crop years.[2]	1922–23 as per cent of 3-yr. av.
CHICAGO.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*P. ct.*
Dk. No. Spring. No. 1	.....	111	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
No. 2	.....	108	149	.....	2	1	2	.....	.....
No. Spring..... No. 2	.....	104	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Hard Winter.. No. 2	103	105	118	5	5	53	9	45	20
No. 3	.....	104	114	.....	1	2	1	3	33
Y. Hd. Winter. No. 2	103	104	118	5	10	1	11	.....	.....
No. 3	104	.....	114	2	.....	1	2	.....	.....
Red Winter.... No. 2	104	.....	116	2	.....	104	2	80	2
No. 3	102	109	115	1	1	68	2	46	4
MINNEAPOLIS.									
Dk. No. Spring.. No. 1	120	118	152	271	299	88	464	120	387
No. 2	114	113	148	47	69	40	86	77	112
No. 3	112	110	144	16	41	111	43	146	29
No. Spring..... No. 1	113	112	144	57	96	11	117	53	221
No. 2	110	110	134	43	80	23	93	22	423
No. 3	111	108	132	24	35	12	38	21	181
Am. Durum.... No. 2	98	100	124	8	18	19	15	20	75
KANSAS CITY.									
Dk. Hd. Winter. No. 2	101	107	144	10	10	35	19	51	37
No. 3	105	107	136	18	12	33	28	26	108
Hard Winter... No. 2	98	98	121	161	92	188	236	264	89
No. 3	97	97	121	144	170	160	290	149	195
Y. Hd. Winter.. No. 2	96	95	108	2	1	1	2	4	50
No. 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Red Winter.... No. 2	98	102	106	51	7	103	58	94	62
No. 3	95	100	106	17	2	89	19	94	20
OMAHA.									
Dk. Hd. Winter. No. 2	101	108	121	4	2	1	6	2	3
No. 3	105	108	.....	3	5	.....	8	.....	.....
Hard Winter... No. 2	93	96	110	45	31	42	74	66	112
No. 3	94	95	111	11	10	11	18	38	47
Y. Hd. Winter.. No. 2	94	94	109	7	7	2	14	2	7
No. 3	90	94	108	1	1	4	2	1	2
ST. LOUIS.									
Hard Winter... No. 2	104	102	111	5	1	7	6	10	60
Red Winter.... No. 2	105	117	112	93	7	189	100	243	41
No. 3	103	111	107	51	12	297	60	210	29
FIVE MARKETS.									
All sales.....	106	108	120	1,104	1,020	1,695	1,827	1,889	97

Corn.

Market and grade.	Prices.			Sales.					
							Total of crop year to July 13.		
	July 7–13, 1923.	June 30–July 6, 1923.	July 7–13, 1922.	July 7–13, 1923.	June 30–July 6, 1923.	July 7–13, 1922.	1922–23[1]	Average 3 previous crop years.[2]	1922–23 as per cent of 3-yr. av.
CHICAGO.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*P. ct.*
White..... No. 2	87	82	64	24	54	72	1,938	1,115	174
No. 3	88	81	64	1	6	34	3,312	1,531	216
Yellow..... No. 2	88	83	64	144	258	157	4,752	4,005	119
No. 3	86	82	64	3	3	63	10,160	4,463	228
Mixed..... No. 2	85	81	64	63	76	85	2,160	2,301	94
No. 3	84	81	63	5	1	14	4,652	2,275	204
MINNEAPOLIS.									
Yellow..... No. 3	80	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1,051	833	126
KANSAS CITY.									
White..... No. 2	84	81	59	13	11	19	781	825	95
No. 3	.....	80	.....	.....	1	.....	50	293	17
Yellow..... No. 2	88	82	62	6	21	7	977	474	206
No. 3	86	82	.....	1	2	.....	360	252	143
Mixed..... No. 2	85	80	59	11	27	13	787	687	115
No. 3	83	79	58	3	5	1	160	586	27
OMAHA.									
White..... No. 2	80	79	56	19	27	31	813	644	126
No. 3	79	78	56	2	3	7	244	420	58
Yellow..... No. 2	81	78	58	24	45	47	1,733	1,006	172
No. 3	.....	78	57	.....	11	5	979	669	146
Mixed..... No. 2	80	78	56	9	13	21	797	616	129
No. 3	78	.....	55	2	.....	1	321	506	63

Corn—Continued.

Market and grade.	Prices.			Sales.					
							Total of crop year to June 29.		
	July 7–13, 1923.	June 30–July 6, 1923.	July 7–13, 1922.	July 7–13, 1923.	June 30–July 6, 1923.	July 7–13, 1922.	1922–23[1]	Average 3 previous crop years.[2]	1922–23 as per cent of 3-yr. av.
ST. LOUIS.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*P. ct.*
White..... No. 2	88	86	64	29	56	27	1,156	694	167
No. 3	87	86	63	3	4	8	589	469	126
Yellow..... No. 2	88	86	65	75	89	27	1,966	1,003	196
No. 3	86	85	64	21	13	15	2,083	863	241
Mixed..... No. 2	87	85	64	21	16	7	570	432	132
No. 3	87	84	62	6	1	1	529	333	159
FIVE MARKETS.									
All sales.....	86	83	63	486	743	662	42,920	27,295	157

Oats.

CHICAGO.									
White..... No. 2	41	42	38	157	169	149	8,537	7,859	109
No. 3	40	41	36	162	196	255	10,468	12,106	86
MINNEAPOLIS.									
White..... No. 2	38	39	34	18	15	13	2,161	835	259
No. 3	37	37	33	19	42	75	4,992	5,361	93
KANSAS CITY.									
White..... No. 2	.....	41	39	.....	3	2	169	212	80
No. 3	43	40	37	6	7	15	1,236	973	127
OMAHA.									
White..... No. 3	38	39	34	45	24	49	2,181	1,717	127
ST. LOUIS.									
White..... No. 2	42	44	39	32	21	10	1,442	835	172
No. 3	42	43	37	72	52	35	3,103	3,997	78
FIVE MARKETS.									
All sales.....	40	41	36	511	529	603	34,289	33,895	101

Rye.

CHICAGO.									
No. 2.....	66	62	87	5	1	4	6	18	33
MINNEAPOLIS.									
Western..... No. 2	61	60	81	4	14	15	10	56	18

[1] 1923–24 for wheat and rye.
[2] 4-year average for wheat and rye.

Closing Prices of Grain Futures, July 13, 1923, with Comparisons.

Wheat.

Market.	September futures.[1]				December futures.			
	1923		1922		1923		1922	
	July 13.	July 6.	July 13.	July 6.	July 13.	July 6.	July 13.	July 6.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Chicago.....	99⅜	103½	115⅜	114⅝	102⅝	106⅛	117⅜	117½
Minneapolis.....	104⅜	107¾	122½	123⅛	106⅛	109¾	120⅜	121⅝
Kansas City.....	92½	96⅜	107⅝	107¼	95¼	99⅛	.....	.....
Winnipeg.....	99⅛	102½	119⅜	119¼	96⅝	100¾	115½	116½
Liverpool.....	110¼	111¼	.....	.....	110¼	110⅜	.....	.....
Corn.								
Chicago.....	76⅜	74¾	64½	67¼	62⅞	62⅜	63¼	66¾
Kansas City.....	72⅜	71⅛	.....	61	58½	58⅝	.....	.....
Oats.								
Chicago.....	34⅜	35	37⅜	38¾	36⅜	36⅞	40⅜	41⅝
Winnipeg.....	39⅛	41⅛	47⅜	47¾	37¼	39¼	45¼	45¾

[1] October futures for Winnipeg and Liverpool.

Receipts of Wheat for June, 1923.

[Amount of each class and grade, in terms of carloads, inspected on arrival at all inspection points by inspectors licensed under the United States grain standards act.]

Subclasses and grades.	Minneapolis.	Duluth.	Milwaukee.	Chicago.	Buffalo.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	Baltimore.	New Orleans.	Galveston.	Kansas City, Mo. and Kans.	Omaha.	Wichita.	Fort Worth.	St. Louis and East St. Louis.	Indianapolis.	Cincinnati.	Seattle.	Portland.	St. Joseph.	All other inspection points.	Total, June, 1923.	Total, May, 1923.	Total, July, 1922, to June, 1923.	Total, July, 1921, to June, 1922.
Dk. N. Spring. No. 1	1,410	133	.....	20	5	49	29	422	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	31	....	458	2,604	1,938	67,738	24,525
No. 2	465	51	.....	4	.....	1	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	....	63	633	515	11,420	13,108
No. 3	237	17	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	7	....	20	293	242	6,537	22,665
All others	114	15	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	....	5	140	112	5,441	25,900
Total	2,226	216	1	30	5	50	29	462	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	42	....	546	3,670	2,807	91,136	86,198
N. Spring. No. 1	542	36	2	6	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	8	....	56	692	667	17,253	3,258
No. 2	486	26	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	4	....	31	563	612	10,168	1,789
No. 3	225	15	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2	....	18	280	290	4,972	1,830
All others	120	8	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	....	8	141	143	3,423	2,873
Total	1,373	85	8	15	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	15	....	113	1,676	1,712	35,816	9,750
Red Spring. No. 1	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	....	1	14	14	196	60
No. 2	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	8	15	8	115	122
No. 3	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	8	1	86	109
All others	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	4	7	2	115	91
Total	29	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	....	13	44	25	512	382
Total Hard Red Spring.	3,628	302	9	45	5	52	29	462	.....	1	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94	57	....	672	5,390	4,544	127454	96,330
Amb. Durum. No. 1	52	82	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	8	146	101	2,409	1,872
No. 2	91	255	.....	3	.....	131	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	10	507	457	9,763	12,816
No. 3	13	69	.....	1	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	2	95	96	1,944	3,812
All others	4	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	37	38	914	2,099
Total	160	439	.....	8	.....	141	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	20	785	692	15,030	20,599
Durum. No. 1	22	38	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	4	72	62	1,511	163
No. 2	103	412	3	2	3	65	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	8	646	635	13,189	1,862
No. 3	31	215	1	1	.....	14	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	7	288	331	5,300	1,833
All others	16	146	5	5	.....	5	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	5	202	268	4,511	3,065
Total	172	811	9	10	3	87	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	24	1,208	1,296	24,511	6,923
Red Durum. No. 1	51	188	.....	18	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	....	5	268	247	5,856	2,879
No. 2	32	178	8	10	7	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	8	255	422	6,031	3,989
No. 3	12	83	.....	5	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	6	109	138	1,969	1,811
All others	7	63	3	6	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	109	129	1,527	733
Total	102	512	11	39	9	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	7	.....	1	.....	.....	....	19	741	936	15,383	9,412
Total Durum	434	1,762	20	57	12	265	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	2	12	.....	1	.....	.....	....	63	2,734	2,924	54,924	36,934
Dk. Hd. Win. No. 1	36	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	26	7	.....	.....	.....	5	30	1	145	258	206	6,909	9,768
No. 2	13	.....	.....	12	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	1	4	35	20	8	4	3	.....	.....	16	43	5	136	309	573	12,252	24,801
No. 3	1	.....	.....	10	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	48	18	5	2	.....	1	.....	19	15	2	59	183	268	9,231	11,947
All others	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	37	3	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5	3	28	91	109	4,754	9,041
Total	53	.....	.....	25	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	2	8	121	44	46	13	3	1	.....	43	93	11	368	841	1,156	33,146	55,557
Hard Winter. No. 1	20	.....	.....	17	1	.....	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	44	69	18	6	.....	.....	6	14	2	292	581	275	13,221	27,885
No. 2	11	.....	3	31	24	41	5	.....	42	653	79	485	302	45	30	198	.....	.....	6	5	47	863	2,870	3,355	70,104	117713
No. 3	9	.....	1	36	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	34	22	818	90	262	7	22	.....	.....	.....	2	97	1,111	2,512	2,232	52,855	44,333
All others	11	.....	2	23	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	10	21	577	48	200	7	15	1	.....	.....	1	29	601	1,548	1,363	37,222	44,347
Total	51	.....	6	107	25	42	70	.....	42	697	122	1,909	484	576	62	241	1	.....	12	22	175	2,867	7,511	7,225	173402	234278
Y. Hd. Win. No. 1	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	13	17	1,172	1,843
No. 2	.....	.....	1	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	65	3	4	32	6	.....	81	.....	3	.....	.....	16	33	280	507	11,799	10,791
No. 3	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	8	4	11	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	9	77	82	4,326	4,555
All others	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	4	14	8	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	11	98	81	3,664	4,125
Total	1	.....	2	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	68	9	16	50	25	.....	133	.....	3	.....	.....	44	61	468	687	20,961	21,314
Total Hd. Rd. Win.	105	.....	8	182	25	52	70	.....	48	767	139	2,046	578	647	75	377	2	3	55	115	230	3,296	8,820	9,068	227509	311149
Red Winter. No. 1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	8	6	1	1	26	48	49	1,821	2,426
No. 2	.....	.....	.....	7	13	6	1	.....	15	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	6	38	25	66	10	13	8	210	420	402	22,048	25,119
No. 3	.....	.....	.....	4	11	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	15	.....	.....	4	120	40	81	19	3	4	174	470	567	21,993	28,539
All others	.....	.....	.....	5	4	1	13	.....	11	1	20	23	.....	.....	1	102	16	35	11	2	7	103	355	392	24,759	28,904
Total	2	.....	.....	16	29	8	15	.....	26	1	22	40	.....	1	12	261	81	190	37	19	20	513	1,293	1,401	70,627	84,988
Western Red. No. 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	6	....	4	21	57	958	1,863
No. 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	9	....	4	19	51	917	1,042
No. 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	....	.....	5	13	226	68
All others	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	.....	1	3	54	60
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	18	....	8	46	124	2,155	3,033
Total Soft Rd. Win.	2	.....	.....	16	29	8	15	.....	26	1	22	40	.....	1	12	261	81	190	57	37	20	521	1,339	1,525	72,782	88,021
Hard White. No. 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	....	28	43	60	2,410	1,882
No. 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	21	....	13	42	73	1,466	3,248
No. 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	25	....	17	78	135	1,436	2,373
All others	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	17	....	44	72	82	1,238	1,343
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	78	....	102	235	350	6,490	8,846
Soft White. No. 1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	3	....	36	43	66	1,318	1,053
No. 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	14	16	....	43	101	258	4,796	8,767
No. 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	14	....	10	41	44	1,271	2,404
All others	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	3	3	7	213	455
Total	.....	.....	.....	1	11	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	26	31	....	92	190	375	7,598	12,679
West. White. No. 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	7	....	30	43	64	1,967	2,330
No. 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	56	....	46	122	200	4,658	8,321
No. 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	56	....	8	69	163	3,709	3,054
All others	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	15	....	7	25	45	1,094	350
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	134	....	91	259	472	11,428	14,055
Total White Wheat	.....	.....	.....	1	11	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	115	246	....	285	684	1,197	25,516	35,580
Mxd. Wheat. No. 1	191	291	4	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	14	.....	52	10	1	.....	13	11	....	119	725	650	13,281	10,037
No. 2	109	408	10	19	12	423	260	86	43	10	23	16	19	1	74	31	14	3	17	32	....	341	1,951	2,391	31,861	35,762
No. 3	67	198	10	14	5	21	.....	1	.....	.....	19	81	14	1	12	21	.....	.....	8	26	3	142	643	732	15,509	18,204
All others	48	115	14	11	4	53	1	.....	1	13	17	100	12	10	2	10	1	.....	4	8	1	106	531	583	14,159	15,357
Total Mixed Wheat	415	1,012	38	57	21	497	261	87	44	23	59	203	59	12	140	72	16	3	42	77	4	708	3,850	4,356	74,810	79,360
Total, June, 1923	4,584	3,076	75	358	103	876	459	549	118	792	220	2,289	693	660	229	746	99	197	363	532	254	5,545	22,817	.....	.....	.....
Total, May, 1923	3,877	2,911	92	593	140	1,624	517	66	83	730	785	2,242	707	526	180	1,132	116	216	547	1,211	327	4,992	.....	23614	.....	.....
To. July, 1922–June, 1923	97314	54734	1,842	30159	2,371	21052	28379	5,590	10334	18945	13385	59463	22123	16296	8,287	20965	2,973	3,478	8,266	17227	6878	132944	.....	.....	583095	.....
To. July, 1921–June, 1922	84201	43073	2,195	34987	1,558	25489	13537	3,773	9,859	23327	33943	96942	23185	19374	5,904	24817	2,718	3,224	7,835	28128	6783	152522	.....	.....	.....	647374

Receipts of Shelled Corn for June, 1923.

[Amount of each class and grade, in terms of carloads, inspected on arrival at all inspection points by inspectors licensed under the United States grain standards act.]

Points at which received.	White.						Yellow.						Mixed.						Total, June, 1923.	Total, May, 1923.	Total, Oct. 1, 1922–June 30, 1923.	Total, Oct. 1, 1921–June 30, 1922.
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	All others.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	All others.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	All others.	Total.				
Chicago	104	348	11	1	15	479	208	870	39	5	52	1,174	74	279	10	4	65	432	2,085	1,183	53,013	76,123
Omaha	29	252	22	2	4	309	76	838	39	4	25	982	12	211	14	6	12	255	1,546	877	14,416	17,382
Peoria	22	9	.....	1	3	35	322	150	8	.....	11	491	38	43	3	2	19	105	631	537	9,719	10,694
Kansas cities	8	201	4	1	1	215	6	530	28	5	8	577	3	148	6	2	7	166	958	888	9,695	14,103
St. Louis and E. St. Louis	37	400	29	3	14	483	64	662	47	6	22	801	14	179	18	5	18	234	1,518	1,144	14,139	16,130
Milwaukee	29	40	3	.....	12	84	132	100	6	.....	31	269	67	69	2	2	30	170	523	114	8,629	15,532
Indianapolis	12	318	50	3	10	393	17	258	27	4	5	311	4	16	3	.....	3	26	730	757	11,454	11,806
Minneapolis	15	8	.....	.....	1	24	196	122	20	1	24	363	109	112	19	2	40	282	669	333	6,029	13,003
Buffalo	2	3	.....	.....	.....	5	52	239	12	6	3	312	.....	2	1	.....	2	5	322	502	6,948	7,153
Cincinnati	14	53	8	.....	5	80	23	118	4	.....	7	152	4	22	2	.....	3	31	263	268	3,055	3,195
Memphis	2	77	.....	.....	.....	79	.....	411	14	1	2	428	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	9	516	471	3,998	2,695
Louisville	3	98	11	2	.....	114	2	74	3	1	1	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	195	295	2,976	2,541
Sioux City	5	23	2	.....	2	32	38	326	16	3	13	396	10	69	5	1	6	91	519	207	6,411	8,971
Philadelphia	6	39	11	1	4	61	.....	70	7	2	4	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	144	206	4,955	7,444
Nashville	12	259	80	2	6	309	6	136	5	.....	3	150	.....	7	3	.....	2	12	471	408	3,117	1,572
Cleveland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	23	4	.....	.....	46	3	.....	2	.....	2	7	53	51	1,282	1,683
Baltimore	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	8	81	18	1	3	111	3	53	105	7	3	171	288	166	9,212	25,553
New Orleans	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	234	5	.....	.....	257	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3	260	133	11,050	16,795
Denver	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	9	26	74	2	1	2	105	28	69	6	.....	1	104	218	185	3,991	2,394
Detroit	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3	9	9	1	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	23	786	1,144
Wichita	18	19	2	.....	3	42	40	20	4	.....	1	65	32	36	3	.....	8	79	186	109	1,207	672
Seattle	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	21	81	10	.....	.....	112	1	3	2	.....	.....	6	119	66	1,010	775
Fort Worth	8	34	2	.....	.....	44	.....	46	4	.....	3	53	2	23	2	1	5	33	130	136	1,434	1,428
Portland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	24	2	.....	1	33	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	34	27	409	362
Atlanta	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Galveston	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	5	20	139	154
Duluth	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	2	2	1	1	6	14	8	467	8,098
New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	17	.....	.....	64	.....	80	26	2	1	109	173	247	6,892	14,060
St. Joseph	.....	182	6	.....	2	190	.....	163	39	7	4	213	.....	42	13	3	3	61	464	385	4,785	5,507
All other inspection points	180	955	85	12	25	1,257	415	2,195	231	22	91	2,954	101	904	96	7	86	1,194	5,405	4,665	54,814	55,876
Total, June, 1923	507	3,332	276	28	113	4,256	1,709	7,906	612	69	316	10,612	506	2,382	343	45	317	3,593	18,461	.....	.....	.....
Total, May, 1923	347	2,586	363	22	39	3,357	841	6,182	1,389	91	112	8,615	196	1,556	552	46	89	2,439	.....	14,411	.....	.....
Total, Oct. 1, 1922, to June 30, 1923	2,127	25,333	16,114	3,579	1,453	48,606	5,948	55,652	62,633	16,290	7,046	147,479	2,747	28,983	19,844	6,100	2,273	59,947	.....	.....	256,032	.....
Total, Oct. 1, 1921, to June 30, 1922	8,763	28,214	13,275	6,630	4,388	61,270	18,318	64,203	51,213	20,456	20,849	175,039	8,982	47,371	37,787	6,930	5,474	106544	.....	.....	.....	342,853

Receipts of Oats for June, 1923.

[Amount of each class and grade in terms of carloads, inspected on arrival at all inspection points by inspectors licensed under the United States grain standards act.]

Points at which received.	White.						Mixed.						Red.						Black and gray.						Total, June, 1923.	Total, May, 1923.	Total, July 1, 1922 – June, 1923.	Total, July 1, 1921 – June, 1922.
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.				
Chicago	51	603	874	143	22	1,693	1	4	1	.....	6	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,705	1,773	30,592	38,703
Milwaukee	1	68	514	122	11	716	.....	.....	.....	1	5	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	722	500	9,881	11,360
Minneapolis	1	91	167	167	25	451	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	480	339	12,147	18,504
New York	1	92	100	31	6	230	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	230	214	7,034	10,602
St. Louis and E. St. Louis	11	233	366	127	14	751	.....	5	4	2	1	12	.....	2	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	760	712	10,273	10,593
Buffalo	4	261	131	22	.....	418	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	419	521	4,806	5,463
Indianapolis	.....	208	96	35	2	341	1	5	2	1	2	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	352	488	5,370	7,072
Omaha	.....	11	398	96	31	536	.....	1	4	1	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	542	330	7,883	5,364
Peoria	1	83	34	3	.....	121	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	121	72	3,047	4,004
Cairo	1	123	733	70	21	948	.....	7	2	1	.....	10	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	961	868	9,611	6,716
Cincinnati	.....	81	34	6	3	124	1	8	3	1	1	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	138	172	1,926	2,157
Memphis	1	187	336	21	17	562	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	564	546	5,721	4,766
Louisville	2	71	46	7	2	128	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	128	194	2,409	2,782
Kansas Cities	2	28	267	29	5	331	.....	3	.....	.....	4	7	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	340	317	6,122	5,119
Philadelphia	.....	6	7	1	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	52	2,086	1,230
Denver	.....	11	82	10	1	104	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105	108	1,109	485
Nashville	.....	85	69	4	.....	158	.....	1	.....	2	1	4	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	164	212	3,650	3,462
Detroit	.....	48	11	11	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	119	1,173	786
Seattle	1	8	13	8	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	58	603	728
Portland	1	5	1	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	2	.....	6	13	36	759	988
Cleveland	.....	40	48	9	1	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98	101	1,526	1,769
Duluth	.....	2	22	8	2	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	38	960	2,129
New Orleans	.....	13	29	.....	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	31	910	844
Fort Worth	1	4	13	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	68	37	2	4	137	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	155	106	1,264	865
Baltimore	.....	26	24	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	30	1,637	1,234
Sioux City	.....	12	123	15	1	151	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	151	135	3,151	2,447
Boston	.....	3	6	2	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	51	1,041	996
Atlanta	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2
Galveston	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7	131	134
Wichita	3	2	22	.....	2	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	59	264	186
St. Joseph	.....	6	57	5	.....	68	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69	68	988	558
All other inspection points	17	583	1,209	181	50	2,100	.....	1	2	.....	2	5	151	149	44	16	11	371	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,476	2,234	32,738	29,365
Total, June, 1923	99	2,994	5,895	1,133	216	10,337	3	36	20	11	53	123	177	229	83	18	16	523	1	2	1	2	.....	6	10,989	.....	.....	.....
Total, May, 1923	218	3,272	5,548	1,055	290	10,383	9	25	16	2	31	83	.....	9	10	3	2	24	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	10,491	.....	.....
Total, July 1, 1922, to June 30, 1923	2,062	45,713	96,929	17,098	4,028	165,830	74	446	303	75	466	1,369	258	1,341	1,339	397	146	3,481	46	31	26	25	7	135	.....	.....	170,815	.....
Total, July 1, 1921, to June 30, 1922	2,570	31,011	102,687	31,094	6,441	173,803	90	474	705	301	173	1,743	99	1,304	1,884	1,787	539	5,613	124	67	37	13	13	254	.....	.....	.....	181,413

Seeds

Good Redtop Seed Crop Expected.

A slightly better yield per acre on approximately the same acreage as last year is expected to result in a production of redtop seed amounting to 250 carloads (30,000 lbs. each) of recleaned seed, compared with 235 carloads last year. Weather conditions in southern Illinois during the growing and maturing season were almost ideal. Seed heads appeared to be longer and plumper than usual, according to information obtained by the United States Department of Agriculture.

In the main producing section the acreage may have been slightly less than that of last year. This, however, was offset by a somewhat larger acreage in outlying districts. Some crops intended for seed may not be threshed if prices should be much lower than last year. On the other hand, satisfactory prices for seed may induce some farmers to thresh crops intended for hay.

The stands in a given district were often found to be spotted, some fields being thick and others thin. A similar condition prevails each year, but probably not to the same extent as this year. Many of the thin stands are expected to yield well because the heads were longer and better developed than usual.

Harvesting of the crop was about a week later than last year, beginning in a scattered way on July 12, but not becoming general until July 16. It was expected to be completed by July 28.

Threshing probably will not start before August 1, as there are no indications of an urgent early demand for seed. Last year threshing started as early as July 15.

Although it is difficult to determine the quality of the seed in advance of threshing, it is commonly reported that the quality will be fully equal to or superior to that of last year.

The market for redtop seed this season has not been established. It is reported that the seed from a 150-acre meadow was contracted for at 12¢ per pound, basis clean seed. Last year the market opened up at 14–16¢, then declined and later rose to as high as 17¢, with about 14¢ as the average price paid to the grower for recleaned seed.

The carryover of redtop seed is probably no larger than usual, because sales during the past spring were reported to have been fairly good by wholesale and retail seedsmen throughout the United States. It is estimated that the total carryover is 80–100 carloads, of which 25–30 carloads are held by a growers' organization in Illinois.

Exports of redtop seed from New York and Baltimore during the 12 months ending June 30 were 1,090,000 lbs., mostly to Germany, Great Britain, Holland, and France, compared with 1,350,000 lbs. for the preceding 12 months.

Retail Seed Sales Exceed Last Year's.

The volume of retail sales of most kinds of field and vegetable seeds exceeded those of last year, according to an extensive survey made throughout the country by the United States Department of Agriculture. Except in a few kinds the increases were not large but the seed trade in general indicated a fairly satisfactory spring selling season, better than last year but not equal to exceptionally good years in the past. Prices for most kinds of seeds fluctuated probably less than usual from harvest time to planting time.

The largest and most general increases in sales over those of last year were reported for sweet clover and soy beans. In practically all of the geographical divisions shown in the accompanying table the increase was marked. Other kinds of seeds that enjoyed a better demand than last year were alfalfa, white clover, lespedeza, timothy, redtop, Kentucky bluegrass, orchard grass, common and Japanese millet, rape, common vetch, Canada field peas, cowpeas, cotton, corn, oats, barley, and buckwheat.

Although retail sales of red clover were found to be equal to those in 1922, most of the wholesale seedsmen reported that their sales of this seed were less than last year. The local production of red clover seed over widely scattered areas in 1922 was handled to a considerable extent at home by local dealers. This undoubtedly tended to reduce sales by wholesale seedsmen. A number of wholesale seedsmen indicated that their sales of alsike clover were less than last year but more seedsmen indicated their sales for the two years to be approximately the same. There seems to have been little or no difference in the volume of retail sales of crimson clover, Hungarian, Siberian and broom corn millet, hairy vetch, and rye.

A majority of reports indicated smaller sales than last year for Sudan grass, sorgos, kafir, golden millet, velvet beans, potatoes, and wheat. Undoubtedly high prices for Sudan grass seed tended to curtail the demand. Although the planting season generally throughout the country was from one to three weeks later than usual, no unusual demand for late forage or catch crops such as sorgos, millets, etc., developed over an extended area.

Retail Sales of Field Seeds for 1923 by Geographical Divisions.[1]

In Percentage compared with 1922.

Kind of seed.	North Atlantic.	Middle Atlantic.	South-eastern.	East Central.	North Central.	West Central.	South-western.	Rocky Mountain.	North Pacific.
Clovers:	*P.ct.*	*P.ct.*	*P.ct.*	*P.ct.*	*P.ct.*	*P.ct.*	*P.ct.*	*P.ct.*	*P.ct.*
Red clover	102	105	94	97	104	100	106	107	104
Alsike clover	98	103	82	98	104	101	100	100	103
White clover	105	99	90	105	103	101	102	105	102
Crimson clover	98	93	125	96	102	104	102	90	100
Sweet clover	140	100	140	115	131	119	121	128	109
Lespedeza	100	111	111	101	120	101	98	103	103
Alfalfa	95	99	117	102	126	110	113	107	102
Grasses:									
Timothy	100	105	93	102	107	102	99	98	105
Redtop	98	102	94	101	106	101	90	104	99
Kentucky blue grass	105	103	115	101	105	103	110	106	101
Orchard grass	123	104	112	90	96	100	93	105	104
Millets:									
Golden millet	101	100	104	97	101	102	100	90	101
Common millet	100	85	112	102	103	100	100	101	98
Hungarian millet	100	100	83	103	105	95	100	109	110
Siberian millet	100	.....	.....	99	102	109	100	102	93
Japanese millet	100	100	.....	123	106	101	100	112	105
Broom corn millet	100	.....	.....	99	109	102	114	114	84
Sorgos ("cane"):									
Amber sorgo	100	86	100	94	106	100	99	107	95
Orange sorgo	100	95	89	99	100	98	97	93	85
Kafir	100	85	100	94	104	105	106	113	96
Sudan grass	88	95	85	101	96	109	90	92	94
Rape	100	110	94	106	90	106	103	95	103
Vetches:									
Hairy vetch	105	110	100	98	105	100	97	102	99
Common vetch	83	133	.....	100	110	100	75	100	103
Peas:									
Canada field peas	104	112	.....	101	100	125	86	120	101
Cowpeas	105	121	105	119	104	111	99	117	100
Beans:									
Soy beans	108	122	108	135	118	142	98	115	107
White field beans	101	100	100	103	103	100	111	114	114
Velvet beans	100	95	100	92	100	.....	91	.....	100
Cotton seed	100	104	97	103	96	113	112	110	100
Seed potatoes	100	98	98	102	92	100	100	79	94
Seed grains:									
Seed corn	109	106	109	99	111	105	105	124	111
Seed wheat	119	101	97	99	95	97	97	99	100
Seed oats	103	100	102	108	99	106	97	106	106
Seed barley	114	100	.....	106	107	104	109	109	105
Seed rye	112	113	96	99	98	100	103	98	98
Seed buckwheat	117	85	.....	91	101	101	103	97	106
Vegetable seed	102	138	106	101	104	105	107	100	103

[1] The geographical divisions designated here include States as follows: North Atlantic—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey; Middle Atlantic—Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, Southeastern—Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and Florida; East Central—Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Kentucky; North Central—North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, and Wisconsin; West Central—Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, and Missouri; Southwestern—Arkansas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, and Texas, Rocky Mountain—New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming, North Pacific—Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon.

Imports of Forage Plant Seeds.

Permitted Entry Under the Seed Importation Act.

Kind of seed.	July 1–15, 1923.
	Pounds.
Alfalfa	154,300
Crimson clover	55,900
White clover	7,500
Broom-corn millet	50,000
English rye grass	2,300
Italian rye grass	2,000
Hairy vetch	33,000
Spring vetch	22,000

Hay and Feed

Light Receipts Hold Hay Markets Firm.

There was very little change in hay values during the week ending July 14, but most markets were firm and indicative of higher prices. The unusually light country movement of new hay, which was not confined to any particular section of the country, but was fairly general in principal hay-moving States, was largely responsible for this strength. The light movement was directly traceable to the holding attitude of farmers, who were apparently little inclined to sell or consign their hay in view of the relatively high cost of corn and the rather numerous reports of unsatisfactory hay crops. Then, too, unfavorable weather conditions for baling field hay was in a measure responsible for the disappointing movement.

Timothy.—Receipts of timothy were very light in eastern markets and prices held firm, especially for the better grades. Buyers showed a fair interest and arrivals were well absorbed.

Southern markets were rather quiet. Receipts were coming in slowly and were being sold about as fast as they arrived. Savannah reported light stocks and offerings, but that at the moment supplies were fully up to requirements.

In Cincinnati the arrivals of new hay so far have been of good quality, with only moderate heat. The demand was good with inquiries from the South larger, but shipping interests generally feared to book orders because of the light daily receipts.

Receipts of hay at the principal markets compared with those of the previous week and with the corresponding week last year are given in the table below:

	July 7–14, 1923.	June 30–July 7, 1923.	July 8–July 15, 1922.
	Cars.	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Boston	101	141	57
New York	96	116	243
Philadelphia	41	42	26
Pittsburgh	91	105	89
Cincinnati	85	88	104
Chicago	109	134	73
Minneapolis-St. Paul	29	29	64
St. Louis	104	97	96
Omaha	53	37	.....
Kansas City	350	290	.....
Los Angeles	212	131	101
San Francisco	204	.....	89

Diminished receipts from last week firmed up the Chicago market. Stocks of hay in reserve were light and many buyers showed anxiety to secure sufficient supplies to take care of their trade. Larger receipts were anticipated by Minneapolis dealers during the next 10 days. Both the demand and receipts were light in that market and prices ruled steady to higher.

Alfalfa.—There continued to be a fair demand for old alfalfa for grinding purposes. This was especially true in Omaha in spite of the fact that local mills in that market still have considerable old stock on hand. Receipts were small. In Chicago arrivals were so

Carload Prices of Hay, Straw, and Feed at Important Markets July 14, 1923.

Commodity.	Boston.[1]	New York.[1 2]	Philadelphia.[1 2]	Pittsburgh.[1]	Baltimore.	Richmond.[2]	Atlanta.	Savannah.	Jacksonville.	New Orleans.	Memphis.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Buffalo.	Chicago.[1 2]	Minneapolis and St. Paul.[1]	St. Louis.[1]	Omaha.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	Los Angeles.[1]	San Francisco.[1]
HAY.	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*
Timothy and clover:																				
No. 1 timothy	$25.50	$27.50	$24.50	$22.00	$22.50	$23.50	$27.00	$28.50	$26.00	$26.00	$24.00	$21.00	.....	$25.00	$18.50	$21.00	.....	$15.75	.....	.....
No. 2 timothy	22.50	25.00	23.00	19.50	21.00	22.00	25.00	26.50	24.00	22.50	22.00	20.00	.....	21.00	17.50	.....	.....	13.75	.....	.....
No. 1 light clover mixed	.....	25.00	22.50	19.00	21.00	23.00	26.00	27.00	25.00	.....	.....	20.50	.....	23.00	[3]17.50	.....	.....	16.00	.....	.....
No. 2 light clover mixed	.....	.....	20.50	17.00	19.00	22.00	24.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.00	[3]16.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 medium clover mixed	.....	.....	20.50	.....	.....	21.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 clover mixed	18.50	18.50	.....	18.00	18.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.50	.....	.....	[3]15.00	.....	.....	15.00	.....	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	.....	.....	17.00	17.00	21.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.00	.....	[3]18.00	[3]15.00	20.50	.....	15.75	.....	.....
Alfalfa:																				
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.00	32.00	28.00	28.00	27.00	22.50	20.50	.....	[3]23.00	[3]21.00	.....	$17.00	18.50	$22.00	$16.00
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.00	30.00	27.00	.....	25.50	20.00	19.00	.....	[3]20.00	[3]18.00	.....	14.00	16.50	19.00	15.00
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.50	24.00	26.00	.....	.....	18.00	17.00	.....	[3]17.00	[3]15.00	.....	12.00	13.50	.....	14.00
Prairie:																				
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.00	[3]17.00	.....	14.50	12.50	.....	.....
No. 2 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.00	16.00	.....	11.50	10.75	.....	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.00	14.00	18.00	13.50	.....	.....	.....
STRAW.																				
No. 1 wheat	12.50	.....	14.00	13.00	13.00	11.00	11.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.00	.....	10.50	8.00	.....	7.50	8.50	.....	.....
No. 1 oat	13.00	.....	.....	13.00	14.00	.....	11.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.00	.....	10.50	8.50	.....	8.50	8.50	.....	.....
No. 1 rye (tangled)	.....	.....	.....	13.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00	.....	11.50	8.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 rye (straight)	25.50	21.50	23.00	.....	24.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
FEED (bagged, sight-draft basis).																				
Wheat bran:																				
Spring	27.75	27.50	27.00	26.50	26.50	28.50	29.00	.....	.....	.....	22.00	25.50	24.50	22.25	19.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	28.50	28.50	27.50	27.50	28.00	31.00	29.50	29.00	28.00	.....	.....	25.50	26.75	.....	.....	21.50	.....	19.50	39.00	33.00
Hard winter	27.50	.....	26.75	26.50	.....	29.00	29.00	.....	.....	28.00	.....	25.50	26.00	22.50	.....	21.50	19.00	19.00	.....	.....
Wheat middlings:																				
Spring (standard)	32.50	32.50	32.00	31.00	30.75	33.50	36.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.00	29.50	27.25	23.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	39.50	.....	39.00	35.00	31.50	35.00	37.00	32.00	.....	.....	.....	33.00	32.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.00	.....	42.00
Hard winter	.....	.....	.....	35.00	.....	.....	35.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.00	30.00	.....	.....	25.00	30.00	27.00	.....	.....
Hard winter wheat shorts	.....	.....	.....	33.00	.....	.....	35.00	.....	34.50	35.00	29.50	.....	31.00	.....	.....	.....	25.50	25.00	.....	34.00
Wheat millrun	33.25	.....	32.50	.....	.....	.....	34.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.00	.....	32.00
Rye middlings	.....	.....	.....	31.00	.....	33.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.00	.....	24.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
High protein meals:																				
Linseed (32%)	44.50	44.00	43.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52.00	.....	.....	42.00	39.50	40.50	38.00	.....	44.00	42.00	.....	50.00
Cottonseed (43%)	52.75	52.00	51.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cottonseed (41%)	50.50	49.00	49.00	47.25	48.50	48.50	.....	.....	.....	43.00	41.00	44.50	49.00	46.50	.....	.....	47.00	45.00	44.00	47.00
Cottonseed (36%)	43.00	43.50	43.00	42.00	42.75	42.75	36.00	38.00	37.00	41.00	35.00	41.00	42.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Digester Feeding Tankage (60%)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	.....	.....
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.00	25.50	29.00	.....	25.25	.....	22.75	22.50	20.00	30.00	.....
Gluten feed	44.30	.....	43.25	41.05	43.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40.00	41.05	37.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White hominy feed	38.00	37.00	36.50	.....	37.00	37.00	39.00	.....	39.00	.....	.....	36.00	34.75	32.00	.....	32.00	29.50	.....	.....	.....
Yellow hominy feed	37.50	36.50	36.00	.....	36.50	36.50	39.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	36.00	34.00	31.00	.....	.....	29.50	.....	.....	.....
Ground barley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.00	.....	33.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	430.00	.....
Dried beet pulp	.....	.....	.....	.....	45.00	.....	.....	42.00	42.00	.....	.....	44.00	41.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41.00

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets. [2] Hay quotations based on U. S. grades. [3] Nominal. [4] Rolled.

light that prices quoted could only be considered as nominal values. Memphis dealers described the situation as draggy and more or less affected by consigned shipments which because of the very light demand were difficult to place. Prices held rather firm in most markets.

Prairie.—Prairie receipts were generally light. Some new Kansas upland No. 1 which arrived in Chicago during the week fetched $20 while No. 2 brought $18. These were approximately the prices old hay would have brought based on bids of dealers. Few arrivals of old prairie are expected from now on. The belief was expressed by the trade in that market that should arrivals increase to some extent prices would be likely to decline because the consumptive demand for this hay is small at present. Liberal receipts in Omaha caused lower prices to prevail and off-colored hay was difficult to sell at almost any price. Other markets indicated conditions as about unchanged from last week.

Feed Prices Steady Under Light Receipts.

Trading in feedstuffs was of a restricted character during the week ending July 14 and quotations showed few material changes from the preceding week. Although buyers displayed a little more interest sales were not of sufficiently large volume to affect the market greatly. Good pastures in most sections tended to reduce the interior demand for manufactured feeds and purchases for absolute needs seemed to be again the rule.

Production of most feeds was normal and offerings were fair. Receipts were rather light which assisted in holding prices steady.

According to reports received stocks in country dealers hands were normal or slightly in excess of those usually held at this time of the year.

Wheat millfeeds.—The demand for standard middlings and heavier wheatfeeds dropped off to a considerable extent. The season for small consumption of these feeds is still a few months off, yet the trade showed little inclination to stock up. Fleur middlings and reddog were offered at lower prices. Bran remained fairly firm especially for prompt and nearby shipment. August, September, and October shipment was quoted at a discount of about $1 per ton.

Offerings were light, and even southwestern mills which recently offered rather freely for September, October, and November shipment appeared to have withdrawn from the market. Spring wheat mills offered almost no bran and their offers of other grades of wheat feeds were also scarce. The unsatisfactory country demand was responsible for the little interest shown by jobbers in future offerings. Many of them were reported to have anticipated their requirements of bran for August–September shipment on the basis of $18 Kansas City and around $19 Minneapolis. Texas and other Southwestern States displayed more interest in offerings of bran while shorts experienced a narrowing in the demand. Very little trade developed in shorts for deferred shipment. Standard middlings for season shipment were offered at around $26 in the Chicago market. The movement was light and receipts generally small.

Cottonseed cake and meal.—The demand for cottonseed cake and meal was light. Prices quoted by southern mills were practically unchanged from last week. In northeastern markets sales were principally to mixers, with the jobbers taking occasionally one or two carlots. New-crop meal continues to be quoted at $1–$5 under old-crop meal, depending on protein content. In the Northeast a few jobbers quoted the country trade on new meal about $2 per ton under southern offerings, but little business was booked. Stocks at mills were fair. Shipments were light.

Linseed cake and meal.—An improved jobbing demand was noted for linseed meal and cake, especially for deferred shipment. September and October shipment was offered at $41.50 Buffalo, and November and December shipment at $42 Buffalo. Prompt and July shipment was available at $39 Buffalo. Deferred shipments of meal from Toledo were quoted at $43 f. o. b. that market, but little business was accomplished around these figures. Mill stocks and production were good. Shipments were fair.

Gluten feed.—The gluten feed situation was practically unchanged from last week. A few of the larger manufacturers recently reopened their plants. Offerings were fairly good. The demand from the country trade was light. Prices were steady to lower. The movement was good.

Hominy feed.—The demand for hominy feed was fair. Offerings both from mills and resellers were liberal but not burdensome. Prices were easier, and quite a few markets quoted this feed about $1 per ton lower than last week. Lower prices for grain kept buyers out of the market for their future requirements. No urgent demand was expected by the trade until the market settles. Receipts and the movement were good.

Cotton

Spots Decline—Futures Advance.

The chief influence on the course of prices during the week ending July 14 continued to be crop prospects. Reports of continued extreme heat and dry weather from the southwest appeared to increase the apprehension of crop damage in that section from those causes. The weather in the eastern part of the belt was again reported generally favorable with the crop making good progress. Boll weevils were reported present in practically all sections of the Belt and the advices from some sections indicated increasing weevil damage.

Daily fluctuations in prices were relatively narrow for the week as a whole but on Friday there was a sharp upward swing for new crop future contracts, the reports on that day indicating that the increased demand was due largely to growing apprehension over the crop outlook in the southwest. The demand for cotton goods continued light and prices for some lines of goods declined.

The average of the quotations of 10 designated spot markets was 27.36¢ per lb. on July 14, compared with 27.63¢ at the close of the previous week and 22.69¢ on the corresponding day in 1922. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 23 points, closing at 27.23¢. July future contracts on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 32 points, closing at 26.60¢. The new crop future contracts on the two exchanges advanced from 32 to 48 points.

American Mills Less Active in June.

On July 14, the Bureau of the Census reported that American mills consumed 542,166 bales of cotton, exclusive of linters, during the month of June. This report showed a marked decline in mill activity during June as compared with activity in May, the consumption during the latter month having been 620,965 bales. The consumption during June, 1922, was 509,218 bales. The Census report showed also that stocks in consuming establishments on June 30, were 1,345,066 bales, compared with 1,330,903 bales the same day last year. The number of bales reported in independent warehouses and at compresses was 1,232,888, compared with 1,953,478 bales last year. The number of active cotton spindles during June was 34,843,421, compared with 31,882,542 for June, 1922.

Monthly Summary of American Cotton Consumption.

August, 1922–June, 1923, with Comparisons.

[Exclusive of linters.]

Month.	1913–14	1918–19	1919–20	1920–21	1921–22	1922–23	5-year average 1917–18 to 1921–22.	Per cent this year is of 5-year average.
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*P. ct.*
Aug.	432,350	534,971	497,319	483,560	467,059	527,404	510,479	103.3
Sept.	442,435	489,962	491,069	457,967	484,718	495,344	489,221	101.3
Oct.	511,923	440,354	556,041	401,325	494,317	533,950	495,397	107.8
Nov.	456,356	455,611	491,250	332,712	527,940	577,561	479,589	120.4
Dec.	456,262	472,908	511,711	295,292	510,925	527,945	461,467	114.4
Jan.	517,299	556,883	591,921	366,463	526,698	610,375	513,182	118.9
Feb.	455,231	433,295	515,699	395,115	472,336	566,924	465,306	121.8
Mar.	493,354	433,485	575,789	438,218	519,761	623,105	507,739	122.7
Apr.	499,646	475,875	566,914	409,247	443,509	577,396	487,934	118.3
May.	466,744	487,934	541,377	440,714	495,337	620,965	508,245	122.2
June.	446,145	474,330	555,153	461,917	509,218	542,166	503,288	107.7
Total 11 mos.	5,177,745	5,255,608	5,894,245	4,482,539	5,451,818	6,203,135	5,421,846	114.4
July.	448,333	510,328	525,489	410,142	458,002	.....	489,084	.....
Total 12 mos.	5,626,078	5,765,936	6,419,734	4,892,672	5,909,820	.....	5,910,930	.....

Cotton Movement, August 1, 1922–July 13, 1923, and Stocks, July 13, 1923, with Comparisons.

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

	Aug. 1, 1913–July 10, 1914.	Aug. 1, 1918–July 11, 1919.	Aug. 1, 1919–July 16, 1920.	Aug. 1, 1920–July 15, 1921.	Aug. 1, 1921–July 14, 1922.	Aug. 1, 1922–July 13, 1923.	5-year average Aug. 1–July 14, 1917–18 to 1921–22.	Per cent this year is of 5-year average.
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*Per cent.*
Port receipts	10,510	5,745	6,765	6,516	6,018	5,683	6,152	92.4
Port stocks	339	1,207	845	1,485	603	272	1,042	26.1
Interior receipts	7,406	6,506	7,108	7,392	7,153	7,236	7,186	100.7
Interior stocks	159	981	934	1,207	459	313	872	35.9
Into sight	14,729	11,207	12,059	11,226	10,302	10,957	11,342	96.6
Northern spinners' takings	2,708	2,099	3,015	2,014	2,194	2,333	2,412	96.7
Southern spinners' takings	3,070	3,528	3,339	2,796	3,848	4,389	3,537	124.1
World's visible supply of American cotton	2,016	3,381	3,166	4,280	2,304	993	3,069	32.4

Stocks of American Cotton at European Ports on July 13, 1923, with Comparisons.

At—	July 10, 1914.	July 13, 1917.	July 12, 1918.	July 11, 1919.	July 16, 1920.	July 15, 1921.	July 14, 1922.	July 13, 1923.	5-year average, July 14, 1918–1922.
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*
Liverpool	689	216	89	399	686	722	502	161	480
Manchester	49	15	8	43	119	76	39	23	57
Continent	638	231	105	211	435	466	409	130	325
Total	1,376	462	202	653	1,240	1,264	950	314	862

Receipts at 10 Designated Spot Markets, August 1, 1922–July 13, 1923, and Stocks on July 13, 1923, with Comparisons.

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

Market.	Receipts.				Stocks.			
	Aug. 1, 1920–July 15, 1921.	Aug. 1, 1921–July 14, 1922.	Aug. 1, 1922–July 13, 1923.	5-year average Aug. 1–July 14, 1917–18, to 1921–22.	July 15, 1921.	July 14, 1922.	July 13, 1923.	5-year average July 14, 1918–1922.
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*
Norfolk	292	349	281	320	99	41	29	68
Augusta	361	393	296	441	103	70	18	90
Savannah	696	752	440	988	145	69	22	127
Montgomery	51	49	61	57	27	13	7	14
New Orleans	1,468	1,256	1,356	1,453	459	118	58	317
Memphis	914	941	1,105	1,074	271	75	59	239
Little Rock	221	185	171	200	57	20	14	27
Dallas	139	170	86	124	27	6	1	13
Houston	2,963	2,631	2,678	2,289	237	48	22	158
Galveston	3,047	2,509	2,330	2,229	293	111	33	182
Total	10,152	9,235	8,804	9,175	1,718	571	263	1,235

Cottonseed Price Quotations.

Week of July 2–7, 1923, with Comparisons.

City.	July 2–7, 1923.		July 3–8, 1922.		July 4–9, 1921.	
	Car lots.	Wagon lots.	Car lots.	Wagon lots.	Car lots.	Wagon lots.
	Per ton.	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*
Memphis, Tenn	$32.00	$30.00	.....	.....	$26.00	$24.00
Greenville, Miss	[1] 35.00	[1] 30.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pine Bluff, Ark	42.00	38.00	.....	.....	23.00	19.00

[1] Nominal.

Spot Cotton Quotations for July 14 and Sales During Week of July 9-14, 1923.

Price of Middling spot cotton for July 14, the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, and average differences and prices for the corresponding day in previous years, together with the total number of bales sold during the week of July 9–14, 1923, in each of the markets, and total for all the markets, with comparisons, as reported by the cotton exchanges.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.						
											July 14, 1923.	July 15, 1922.	July 16, 1921.	July 17, 1920.	July 12, 1919.	July 13, 1918.	July 14, 1917.
White Standards:	*On.*[1]	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
Middling Fair	100	63	63	100	100	100	100	100	90	100	92	181	218	403	214	234	78
Strict Good Middling	75	50	50	75	75	75	75	75	65	75	69	140	168	328	163	190	56
Good Middling	50	38	38	50	50	50	63	50	40	50	48	96	110	253	113	140	39
Strict Middling	25	25	25	25	25	25	38	25	25	25	26	56	55	135	60	84	20
Middling	27.25	27.25	27.00	27.25	27.50	27.50	27.00	27.50	27.75	27.63	27.36	22.69	11.48	39.94	34.23	29.85	25.98
	Off.[1]	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
Strict Low Middling	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	35	35	25	27	56	83	308	165	119	27
Low Middling	50	63	63	50	75	75	63	75	75	100	69	125	190	848	428	328	62
Strict Good Ordinary [2]	100	100	113	100	125	125	125	125	125	175	121	213	293	1,245	708	473	108
Good Ordinary [2]	125	138	163	150	200	175	175	200	175	250	175	303	395	1,533	943	621	152
Yellow Tinged:																	
Good Middling	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	[3] 5	45	208	150	35	Even.
Strict Middling	25	50	50	25	25	25	50	50	50	25	38	56	135	350	235	93	20
Middling [2]	50	100	100	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	93	158	235	525	384	165	42
Strict Low Middling [2]	100	150	150	125	125	150	150	150	150	125	138	233	345	768	579	274	74
Low Middling [2]	125	200	200	175	200	200	200	200	200	200	190	315	445	1,110	864	454	113
Yellow Stained:																	
Good Middling	50	63	63	50	75	75	63	75	75	75	66	125	215	475	399	165	49
Strict Middling [2]	100	113	125	100	100	125	125	150	150	150	124	218	305	648	544	231	70
Middling [2]	125	163	175	150	150	175	200	200	200	175	171	303	410	835	676	330	95
Blue Stained:																	
Good Middling [2]	75	100	100	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	95	145	263	595	538	243	51
Strict Middling [2]	100	150	125	125	125	125	150	150	150	125	133	220	353	758	639	319	81
Middling [2]	125	200	175	175	150	150	200	200	200	150	173	298	445	920	749	403	112
Sales for week, bales	1,690	69	277	57	550	485	320	844	8,450	3,621	[4] 16,363	[4] 25,257	[4] 65,068	[4] 20,007	[4] 106,391	[4] 29,092	[4] 39,709

[1] The differences are stated in terms of points or hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] On.

[4] Total sales. Sales from Aug. 1, 1922 to July 14, 1923, amounted to 3,537,334 bales, compared with 3,305,809 bales during the corresponding period in 1921–22; the average of sales for the corresponding period of three seasons beginning Aug. 1, 1920, was 3,358,174 bales.

Closing Future Prices on the Future Exchanges.

July 14, 1923, with Comparisons.

Month.	New York.					New Orleans.				
	July 14, 1923.	July 15, 1922.	July 16, 1921.	July 17, 1920.	July 12, 1919.	July 14, 1923.	July 15, 1922.	July 16, 1921.	July 17, 1920.	July 12, 1919.
	Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
July	27.23	22.38	12.34	41.10	35.25	26.60	22.27	11.90	37.00	35.35
October	24.17	22.46	13.03	34.72	35.18	23.38	21.92	12.58	34.20	34.75
December	23.68	22.30	13.45	33.08	35.12	23.17	21.74	12.88	32.81	34.62
January	23.43	22.00	13.46	32.28	34.99	23.11	21.54	12.99	32.15	34.58
March	23.41	21.90	13.74	31.53	34.87	23.00	21.34	13.20	31.40	34.50

Daily Closing Quotations for Middling Spot Cotton at 10 Designated Spot markets, Week of July 9–14, 1923, with Comparisons.

Market.	July 9–14, 1923.						July 10–15, 1922.					
	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
	Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
Norfolk	27.38	27.50	27.50	27.50	27.50	27.25	21.88	22.00	22.50	22.88	22.63	22.63
Augusta	27.63	27.63	27.63	27.38	27.50	27.25	22.13	22.32	22.63	23.00	22.81	22.81
Savannah	27.00	27.00	26.50	26.75	27.15	27.00	22.00	22.13	22.50	22.72	22.59	22.50
Montgomery	27.25	27.25	27.25	27.25	27.25	27.25	22.00	22.00	22.25	22.75	22.75	22.50
New Orleans	27.63	27.63	27.25	27.25	27.63	27.63	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.50	22.50
Memphis	27.50	27.50	27.50	27.50	27.50	27.59	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00
Little Rock	27.75	27.75	27.75	27.75	27.75	27.50	22.00	22.00	22.25	22.50	22.50	22.50
Dallas	27.20	27.00	26.85	26.85	27.00	27.00	21.90	22.00	22.35	22.75	22.50	22.50
Houston	27.50	27.50	27.50	27.50	27.50	27.50	22.40	22.40	22.75	23.15	22.90	22.90
Galveston	27.75	27.75	27.65	27.65	27.75	27.75	22.75	22.75	23.00	23.25	23.05	23.05
Average	27.46	27.45	27.34	27.34	27.45	27.36	22.21	22.26	22.52	22.80	22.71	22.69

Spot Quotations for Middling Upland Cotton at New York on July 13, for Each of the Past 32 Years.

	Cents.		*Cents.*		*Cents.*		*Cents.*
1892	7.31	1900	10.25	1908	11.10	1916	12.90
1893	8.06	1901	8.50	1909	13.15	1917	26.95
1894	7.12	1902	9.31	1910	15.75	1918	32.80
1895	7.06	1903	12.40	1911	14.25	1919	36.60
1896	7.19	1904	11.15	1912	12.50	1920	41.00
1897	7.94	1905	10.80	1913	12.30	1921	12.70
1898	6.19	1906	10.90	1914	13.25	1922	22.85
1899	6.19	1907	12.85	1915	9.05	1923	28.00

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, reported in warehouses at the ports of New York and New Orleans, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in these markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, as amended, is shown in the following table:

Grade.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	July 15, 1921.	July 14, 1922.	July 13, 1923.	July 15, 1921.	July 14, 1922.	July 13, 1923.
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Middling Fair	.....	10	8	3	.....	.....
Strict Good Middling	239	957	2,495	286	89	19
Good Middling	4,529	11,421	19,023	3,479	301	16
Strict Middling	20,749	40,160	18,604	20,841	1,482	1,334
Middling	51,371	59,137	9,962	33,563	4,827	2,704
Strict Low Middling	42,675	32,130	7,061	18,899	3,143	2,422
Low Middling	10,343	5,280	1,987	7,285	381	307
Good Middling Yellow Tinged	4,461	4,884	904	3,128	684	293
Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	3,498	2,537	417	3,085	614	119
Good Middling Yellow Stained	35	23	2	4	3	3
Total	137,900	156,539	60,463	90,573	11,524	7,217

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds, reported on July 13, at the port of New York were 81,156 bales; on July 14, 1922, 175,392 bales; on July 15, 1921, 157,363 bales. At the port of New Orleans on July 13, 58,189 bales: on July 14, 1922, 118,012 bales; and on July 15, 1921, 459,092 bales.

Average Premiums for Staple Lengths of the Grade of Middling, July 14, with Comparisons.

	New Orleans.			Memphis.		
	July 14, 1923.	July 15, 1922.	July 16, 1921.	July 14, 1923.	July 15, 1922.	July 16, 1921.
Middling short staple	*Cents.* 27.63	*Cents.* 22.50	*Cents.* 11.88	*Cents.* 27.50	*Cents.* 23.00	*Cents.* 11.00
Length.	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*
1 1/16 ins.	50	150	75	[1] Even.	100	100
1 1/8 ins.	100	375	300	[1] 50	400	650
1 3/16 ins.	150	550	700	[1] 150	700	800
1 1/4 ins.	225	800	1,000	[1] 250	1,000	1,100

[1] Nominal.

Quotations reported on July 13 for Pima American-Egyptian cotton f. o. b. New England mill points were as follows: No. 1 grade, 37¢ per lb; No. 2, 36¢; No. 3, 35¢. A year ago Pima cotton on the same terms was quoted at 38½¢ per lb. for No. 1 grade, 36½¢ for No. 2, and 34½¢ for No. 3.

Supply and Distribution of Cotton in America.

August 1, 1922-June 30, 1923, and Stocks on Hand on June 30, with Comparisons.

[Exclusive of linters.]

[Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.]

	1920	1921	1922	1923
	Running bales.	*Running bales.*	*Running bales.*	*Running bales.*
On hand July 31 of previous year	4,286,785	3,563,162	6,534,360	2,831,553
Crops of seasons ending July 31	11,325,532	13,270,970	7,977,778	9,729,306
Imports from Aug. 1 to June 30 [1]	671,226	222,889	354,878	463,598
Total	16,283,543	17,057,021	14,867,016	[2] 13,474,457
Less domestic consumption from Aug. 1 to June 30	5,894,245	4,482,530	5,451,818	6,203,135
	10,389,298	12,574,491	9,415,198	7,271,322
Less exports from Aug. 1 to June 30	6,336,960	5,149,436	5,819,952	4,654,781
Indicated supply on June 30	4,052,338	7,425,055	3,595,246	2,616,541

[1] Imports are in equivalent 500-pound bales.
[2] Includes 450,000 bales added to balance distribution.

Exports of American Cotton.

August 1, 1922, to July 13, 1923, with Comparisons.

[Compiled from Government and commercial reports.]

To—	Aug. 1, 1913–July 10, 1914.	Aug. 1, 1919–July 16, 1920.	Aug. 1, 1920–July 15, 1921.	Aug. 1, 1921–July 14, 1922.	Aug. 1, 1922–July 13, 1923.	4-year average Aug. 1–July 14, 1918-19, to 1921–22.	Per cent this year is of 4-year average.
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Per cent.*
Great Britain	3,447,430	3,016,674	1,693,131	1,708,342	1,278,850	2,223,083	57.5
France	1,086,063	551,013	553,050	749,999	616,768	650,668	94.8
Germany	2,843,554	441,236	1,224,495	1,400,487	926,080	772,232	119.9
Italy	480,688	529,541	492,960	477,684	473,064	509,867	92.8
Japan	339,484	824,499	570,800	773,629	597,755	727,576	82.2
China	2,978	8,186	59,083	89,966	19,124	40,786	46.9
Spain	280,119	232,474	248,603	303,687	217,005	264,103	82.2
Belgium	206,328	188,334	192,278	167,992	165,379	157,899	104.7
Canada [1]	143,110	205,052	148,350	189,945	201,460	182,637	110.3
Other countries	246,696	482,591	250,283	215,681	218,644	313,008	69.9
Total	9,076,450	6,479,600	5,433,033	6,077,412	4,714,129	5,841,859	80.7

[1] Exports to Canada are for the period Aug. 1 to June 30.

Exports for the week ending July 13 amounted to 19,487 bales, compared with 59,495 bales the previous week, 56,425 bales for the corresponding week in 1922, and 21,020 bales for the week ending July 10, 1914.

Foreign Crops and Markets

Great Britain Dependent on Agricultural Imports.

The extent of the dependence of Great Britain on imports of food supplies is shown in the following table compiled from figures published by the British Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries in the "Agricultural Market Report" and by the British Board of Trade in "Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom."

The home supply of wheat is relatively small, being only about one-fourth of the total requirements; home-grown barley, however, accounts for two-thirds and home-grown oats for over four-fifths of the total supply, so that the British production of these three crops, taken together by weight, has represented during the past two years about 45 per cent of the total supply. In the case of meat the imported supplies are somewhat larger, and the home contribution does not represent more than 40 per cent in the aggregate.

The proportion is again somewhat similar in the case of dairy produce, for while that country is practically self-supporting as regards fresh milk, it would need more than double its production to supply the milk represented by the butter, cheese, and condensed milk imported. Nearly three-quarters of the imports of milk products are in the form of butter and about 20 per cent cheese. The home production of eggs hardly exceeds two-fifths of the supply. The one crop in regard to which that country is almost self-supporting is potatoes, only about 6 per cent being imported. No estimates are available for fruit and vegetables, but the home crops of these in general probably constitute the bulk of the supply.

The main sources of supply of breadstuffs imported by the United Kingdom are the United States, Canada, Argentina, Australia, and India. Australia, New Zealand, Argentina, the United States, Canada, and Denmark furnish the chief sources of supply for her meat imports, while New Zealand, Australia, Denmark, Ireland, and Canada furnish most of the dairy products.

The accompanying table gives the home production in Great Britain of the staple crops and indicates the relation of domestic production to the total supply of food.

Estimated Supply of Certain Farm Products in Great Britain for the Periods Mentioned.

	Home production.	Net imports.	Total supply.	Percentage of total supply of—	
				Home production.	Imports.
Cereal year Sept. 1–Aug. 31:	*Thousand tons.*	*Thousand tons.*	*Thousand tons.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*
Wheat—					
1920–1921	1,515	4,049	5,564	27	73
1921–1922	2,027	4,401	6,428	32	68
Wheat flour (home manufactured and imported)—					
1920–21	[1] 3,794	314	4,108	[1] 92	8
1921–22	[1] 4,141	361	4,502	[1] 92	8
Wheat and wheat flour (expressed as wheat)—					
1920–21	1,515	[2] 4,486	6,001	25	75
1921–22	2,027	[2] 4,903	6,930	29	71
Barley—					
1920–21	1,391	651	2,042	68	32
1921–22	1,171	684	1,855	63	37
Oats—					
1920–21	2,215	449	2,664	83	17
1921–22	2,142	416	2,558	84	16
Year ending May 31: [3] [4]					
Beef and veal—					
1920–21	490	673	1,163	42	58
1921–22	488	649	1,137	43	57
Mutton and lamb—					
1920–21	171	326	497	34	66
1921–22	204	341	545	37	63
Pig meat—					
1920–21	197	357	554	36	64
1921–22	288	395	683	42	58
Calendar years:					
Potatoes— [5]					
1921	4,699	313	5,012	94	6
1922	5,174	340	5,514	94	6
	Million Pounds.	*Million Pounds.*	*Million Pounds.*		
Poultry—					
1921	82,096	37,296	119,392	69	31
1922	82,096	47,264	129,360	63	37
	Number in millions.	*Number in millions.*	*Number in millions.*		
Eggs—					
1921	1,700	2,303	4,003	42	58
1922	1,750	2,575	4,325	40	60
	Million gallons.	*Million gallons.*	*Million gallons.*		
Milk and milk products— [6]					
1921	1,223	1,471	2,694	45	55
1922	1,318	1,566	2,884	46	54
	Million pounds.	*Million pounds.*	*Million pounds.*		
Wool—					
1921	80	395	475	17	83
1922	81	616	697	12	88

Source: British Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries in "Report on the Prices and Supplies of Agricultural Produce and Requirements in England and Wales during 1922."

[1] These figures represent the quantity of home manufactured flour assuming two-thirds of the home crop and the whole of the imports of wheat to be milled into flour.

[2] These figures include imported wheat and imported flour expressed as wheat.

[3] Figures for home produced meats include stock imported from Irelaud as stores and fattened in Great Britaiu. In the case of cattle this represents about 25 per cent of the total home production.

[4] Figures showing net imports of meat include imports of tinned or canned meats, including tongues, etc., and also imports of fat stock from Ireland and abroad.

[5] The figures for home production of potatoes (including the production of allotments) represent one-half of the previous year's harvest, and one-half of the current year's.

[6] The figures for net imports of milk include milk products converted to the equivalent measure of milk.

British Imports of Oils and Fats Increased.

The net imports into the United Kingdom of oils, fats, and oil seeds, the latter converted into their oil equivalent, including butter, lard and margarine, for the five months January–May amounted to 433,939 tons against 325,641 tons during the same period last year and 350,924 tons for the same period 1921, according to British trade reports. The imports of butter up to the end of May amounted to 118,501 tons as compared with 103,810 tons during the same period last year and 83,745 tons during the same period of 1921. The markets for all oils and fat up to June 14 were sluggish while prices were on a very low level. The usual course of most edible oil and fat markets is for prices to be at their lowest ebb during the early summer and to reach their highest mark in the autumn. This is partly due to a decrease in consumption of fats as the warmer weather sets in, which generally coincides with a seasonal glut in butter.

Canadian Apples Sent to British Malaya.

An experimental shipment of British Columbian apples was recently made from Vancouver to Singapore, British Malaya, according to a report published by the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce under date of May 12. The apples were shipped late in the season and arrived somewhat overmatured. Importers at Singapore who handle large quantities of Australian apples state that the packing of the British Columbia boxes was superior to any pack ever received in that port. Five varieties of apples were shipped—Golden Russet, Northern Spy, Spitzenberg, Grimes Golden, and Winter Banana.

Habana to Hold Industrial Fair.

An international sample fair will be held in Habana, Cuba, from February 9 to 24, 1924, reports Consul General C. B. Hurst, from that station under date of June 16. As Cuba is an agricultural country it is anticipated that the fair will prove of interest to manufacturers looking to new markets and merchants seeking new sources of supply.

A sum of 500,000 Swiss francs, about $91,050 at exchange, has recently been paid Rumania by the Swiss Food Commission for wheat that Rumania has delivered to Switzerland, reports Consul Ely E. Palmer, at Bucharest, under date of April 13. Half of this sum has been turned over to the peasants' cooperative societies for the purchase of wheat.

Potato growers in northern Ireland are unable to market their crop at a profit because of the large supplies in England from the last crop, reports Consul W. P. Kent, of Belfast, under date of March 14. An appeal has been made to the Government for assistance in disposing of the crop and for credit facilities to enable producers to plant the next crop.

Slump in British Bacon Market.

Bacon prices in British markets have shown a downward tendency for several weeks. The slump is said to be due chiefly to the large shipments from Denmark and the United States. The late heavy reductions in prices, however, are expected to result in a considerable stimulus in consumption. Total imports of bacon by the United Kingdom for the first five months of the current year amounted to 354,077,600 lbs., as compared with 263,209,700 lbs. for the same period last year and 224,911,800 lbs. for the first five months of 1913. The United States supplied 45% of this amount, Denmark 42%, and Canada 8%.

Danish bacon suffered more than any other, wholesale prices on the London market during the first 23 days of June having averaged 95s. per cwt. (19.6¢ per lb. at exchange), as compared with the average of 152s. per cwt. (30.2¢ per lb.) for the corresponding period of 1922 and of 114s. (23.5¢ per lb.) for the month of May, 1923. The Danish bacon trade in the United Kingdom is a hand-to-mouth transaction, regular supplies of the fresh product arriving for distribution to retailers bi-weekly. Unexpected large shipments are said to have been made recently, which accounts for the slump in prices.

A record number of 1,003,000 pigs were slaughtered in Denmark during the first four months of 1923, and it is considered probable that the total killing during the current year will reach 3,000,000—the highest previously recorded being 2,500,000 in 1914—according to a report of the British Ministry of Agriculture published in the June 23 issue of the Canadian Commercial Intelligence Journal. Recently the number of pigs slaughtered has averaged from 62,000 to 65,000 weekly, compared with 40,000 to 45,000 last year. Most of this meat is absorbed by the British market.

The following table, compiled from statistics published weekly in the London Grocer and Oil Trade Review, gives the monthly average wholesale prices of foreign bacon on the London market during the first six months of 1922 and 1923:

Monthly Wholesale Prices of Foreign Bacon in London.

Month.	First six months of 1922 and 1923.															
	Danish.				Irish.				Canadian.				American.			
	1922		1923		1922		1923		1922		1923		1922		1923	
	Shl. per cwt.[2]	Cts. per lb.	Shl. per cwt.	Cts. per lb.	Shl. per cwt.	Cts. per lb.	Shl. per cwt.	Cts. per lb.	Shl. per cwt.	Cts. per lb.	Shl. per cwt.	Cts. per lb.	Shl. per cwt.	Cts. per lb.	Shl. per cwt.	Cts. per lb.
Jan.	142	26.8	112	23.3	127	24.0	118	24.5	107	20.2	94	19.5	98	18.5	86	17.9
Feb.	145	28.2	106	22.2	137	26.7	117	24.5	121	23.6	83	17.4	103	20.1	75	15.7
Mar.	112	21.9	105	22.0	131	25.6	113	23.7	104	20.3	84	17.6	98	19.1	75	15.7
Apr.	132	26.0	114	23.7	146	28.8	120	24.9	113	22.3	92	19.1	93	18.3	83	17.3
May.	131	28.8	114	23.5	159	31.6	120	24.8	117	23.2	90	18.6	92	18.3	78	16.1
June[1]	152	30.2	95	19.6	161	32.0	104	21.4	120	23.8	82	16.9	99	19.7	72	14.8

[1] Average for first 23 days of June.
[2] One cwt. is equivalent to 112 lbs. (Converted at the monthly average value of the British shilling as quoted by the Federal Reserve Board.)

New Publications Issued.

The following publications were issued by the United States Department of Agriculture during the week ending July 17, 1923. A copy of any of them, except those otherwise noted, may be obtained free upon application to the assistant in charge of publications, United States Department of Agriculture, as long as the department's supply lasts.

After the department's supply is exhausted, publications can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Purchase order and remittance should be addressed to the Superintendent of Documents direct and not to the Department of Agriculture.

Back-Yard Poultry Keeping. By Rob R. Slocum, formerly of the Animal Husbandry Division, Bureau of Animal Industry. Pp. 23, figs. 15. May, 1923. (Farmers' Bulletin 1331.)

This bulletin is a revision of and supersedes Farmers' Bulletin 889, "Back-Yard Poultry Keeping."

The Wheat Strawworm and its Control. By W. J. Phillips, Entomologist, and F. W. Poos, Assistant Entomologist, Cereal and Forage Insect Investigations, Bureau of Entomology. Pp. 10, figs. 12. May, 1923. (Farmers' Bulletin 1332.)

Describes economic importance of the wheat strawworm, its life history, and the damage it does, and suggests methods of control.

A Biological Survey of the Pribilof Islands, Alaska. I. Birds and Mammals. II. Insects, Arachnids, and Chilopods. Part I by Edward A. Preble, assistant biologist, Division of Biological Investigations, and W. L. McAtee, in charge food habits research, Bureau of Biological Survey. Part II by various entomologists, with an introduction by W. L. McAtee, Biological Survey, pp. 255, pls. 15, June 20, 1923. (North American Fauna No. 46.) Price, 40 cents.

For sale only.

Demonstration Courses in Kiln Drying, Boxing, and Crating, Glueing of Wood, Wood Properties and Uses. Prepared by the Forest Products Laboratory, Forest Service. Pp. 20, il. June, 1923. (Miscellaneous Circular No. 8.) Price, 5 cents.

Forest Statistics. By Louis S. Murphy, W. R. Mattoon, Harry Irion, Alice M. Meynes, and C. R. Tillotson, Forest Service. Pp. 17. (Separate 889, Yearbook 1922.) Price, 5 cents.

Imports and Exports of Agricultural Products. Compiled by Nat C. Murray, Lewis B. Flohr, O. A. Juve, and Caroline G. Gries, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, from reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Pp. 34. (Separate 880, Yearbook 1922.) Price, 5 cents.

Journal of Agricultural Research, Vol. 24, No. 3, April 21, 1923. Contents: Gummosis of Citrus. (Calif. 33. By Howard S. Fawcett—Occurrence and significance of phloem necrosis in the Irish potato. (G–296.) By Ernst F. Artschwager.—Cultivated and wild hosts of sugar-cane or grass mosaic. (G–297.) By E. W. Brandes and Peter J. Klaphaak.—Protein synthesis by azotobacter. (Kans.–33.) By O. W. Hunter. Pp. 191–274, pls. 17, figs. 3. Price, 10 cents.

Same. Vol. 24, No. 4, April 28, 1923. Contents: Studies of the temperature of individual insects, with special reference to the honey bee. (Minn.–45.) By Gregor B. Pirsch.—A study on the effect of changing the absolute reaction of soils upon their azotobacter content. (Kans.–34.) By P. L. Gainey.—Oxidation of sulphur by microorganizms in black alkali soils. (N. J.–9.) By Selman A. Waksman, Clara H. Wark, Jacob Joffe, and Robert L. Starkey.—Peach rosette, an infectious mosaic. (Ga.–3.) By J. A. McClintock.—Toxicity and antagonism of various alkali salts in the soil. (Utah–17.) By F. S. Harris, M. D. Thomas, and D. W. Pittman.—Identification of certain species of fusarium isolated from potato tubers in Montana. (Mont.–10.) By H. E. Morris and Grace B. Nutting. Pp. 275–364, pls. 14, figs. 14. Price, 10 cents.

NOTE.—Volumes 1 to 4 of the Journal of Agricultural Research were published monthly, volumes 5 to 16 weekly, and volume 17 monthly. Beginning with volume 18, the issue is semimonthly. The publication of the Journal was suspended Dec. 1, 1921, and no parts were issued for 1922. The Journal is now being published weekly, beginning Jan. 6, 1923, with volume 23, No. 1. The Journal is distributed *free only* to libraries of agricultural colleges and experiment stations, to large universities, technical schools, and such institutions as make suitable exchanges with the department. *It will not be sent free to individuals.* The Superintendent of Documents will receive subscriptions for this publication. The domestic price is $4 per year and the foreign price $5.25 per year.

Lamb and Mutton and Their Use in the Diet. Prepared in the office of home economics, States Relations Service. Pp. 14, fig. 1. June, 1923. (Farmers' Bulletin 1324.)

Supersedes Farmers' Bulletin 526, "Mutton and Its Value in the Diet."

Live Stock, 1922. Compiled by Nat C. Murray, Lewis B. Flohr, O. A. Juve, Emma S. Thompson, Florence C. Fitch, Lila Thompson, and James J. Window, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Pp. 119. (Separate 888, Yearbook, 1922.) Price, 15 cents.

Production of Sirup from Sweet Potatoes. By H. C. Gore, chemist in charge, Fruit and Vegetable Utilization Laboratory; H. C. Reese, assistant development engineer, and J. O. Reed, assistant development engineer, office of development work, Bureau of Chemistry. Pp. 34, figs. 13, July 3, 1923. (Department Bulletin 1158.) Price, 10 cents.

Besides discussing experiments conducted in the making of sweet potato sirup the commercial production of this product is also dealt with in this bulletin.

Report on Bird Censuses in the United States, 1916 to 1920. By May Thacher Cooke, assistant in biological investigations, Bureau of Biological Survey. Pp. 36, July 20, 1923. (Department Bulletin 1165.) Price, 5 cents.

Service and Regulatory Announcements. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. No. 75. Official Wool Standards of the United States for Grades of Wool. May 7, 1923. Pp. 1–7. July 16, 1923. Price, 5 cents.

Weather

Favorable for Harvesting and Threshing.

Temperatures were high during the week ending July 17 in the upper Mississippi Valley and the more southern and the more northern portions of the Great Plains area. Elsewhere moderate summer temperature prevailed. Copious rains near the close of the week relieved the droughty conditions in the more northeastern States, while scattered showers were beneficial in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Maryland, though more rain was badly needed in portions of these States, particularly in eastern Pennsylvania. Crops as a rule made satisfactory growth in the South Atlantic States, except that it was too dry in some localities.

The weather was very favorable in general for agricultural interests in the Ohio Valley States, where moderate temperatures prevailed and beneficial showers were received in most sections. It was much too dry for all crops, except cotton, in the extreme lower Great Plains section, but in the central and northern Plains area, as well as in the lower Missouri Valley, the warm weather and generally sufficient soil moisture gave excellent conditions for rapid crop growth. It was rather warm for spring grains in Minnesota and Wisconsin.

The best showers of the season so far occurred in the far Southwest, where long drought had prevailed. While these were mostly of a local character, they were rather widespread and improved conditions materially, particularly in Arizona. Good crop weather prevailed in central and northern Rocky Mountain States, especially in Idaho, and another fine growing week was experienced in Montana, except where too dry in parts of the east. The week was generally favorable in the Pacific Coast States, where the somewhat higher temperatures benefited warm-weather crops, although it continued unseasonably cool in parts of California.

Farm work made good progress in most sections, the weather being especially favorable for haying in the Northeast. This work was retarded by rain, however, in some Northwestern States, while threshing was considerably interrupted from the same cause in portions of Kansas.

Small grains.—Winter wheat harvest was practically completed in the principal producing States under favorable weather conditions, and threshing was under way in many sections of the Winter Wheat Belt. The weather was mostly favorable for drying wheat in shock, and there was no material interruption to threshing, except in portions of Kansas where delay was caused by rain and there was some damage to wheat in shock. The yield and quality were reported good in Missouri, and fair to very good in most Ohio Valley localities.

It was rather warm for spring wheat in the eastern portion of the belt and some damage from high temperature was reported. The crop ripened rapidly in South Dakota and some was harvested during the week, while it was all headed out in North Dakota. The weather continued generally favorable in Montana, except that it was too dry in parts of the east. There were some reports of rust in spring wheat in southern and western Minnesota, with black stem rust in eastern North Dakota, and red stem rust in several places in that State, but the crop is too far advanced to be seriously damaged. Conditions were less favorable for rust in South Dakota, but considerable damage was done in some localities.

Oat and barley harvests progressed satisfactorily during the week, but these grains were ripening on short straw in the Lake region, and oats were ripening too fast because of warm, dry weather in Pennsylvania. Late oats were filling poorly in Iowa, but this crop was mostly satisfactory in Minnesota. Rice continued very good in Texas, and was generally doing well in Louisiana, with improvement reported from California. This crop was grassy and poor in Georgia. Flax did splendidly in the northern Great Plains, being in the boll and blossom stage in North Dakota, with satisfactory advancement reported from Montana.

GOOD CORN WEATHER PREVAILED.

Corn.—Excellent corn weather prevailed. Soil moisture was sufficient in practically all sections of the principal corn-producing States, and rather warm weather prevailed throughout the Corn Belt. Corn was favorably affected by these conditions, and good to excellent progress was reported in the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys and the central Plains States. In the extreme southern Plains, however, including much of Oklahoma and the greater part of Texas, the hot, dry weather was unfavorable.

The crop was tasseling at some places in Ohio and Indiana, and generally in Illinois and Iowa. Very good to excellent progress was reported from the last named State and generally excellent advance in Missouri. Corn grew rapidly in Kansas and growth was good in Nebraska, although still somewhat backward in the latter State. The crop deteriorated in most of Oklahoma where the general condition varied greatly, ranging from poor to very good. There was deterioration also in many places in Texas because of heat and drought.

Fair to good progress was reported from the other Southern States and also from the Atlantic coast area, although rain was needed in some localities; increased moisture was helpful in Virginia and North Carolina. Corn made rapid growth in the northern Great Plains, and warmer weather near the close of the week was beneficial in the far Northwest. Broomcorn needed rain badly in Oklahoma, but continued in mostly fair to good condition.

Cotton.—Moderate temperature was the rule in the central and eastern portions of the Cotton Belt, but very warm weather prevailed in the mere western portion. Rainfall was mostly light to moderate, though with some heavy local amounts in the central and eastern portions, but there was little or no rain in most of Texas and Oklahoma.

Owing to the warm, dry weather, late cotton made poor progress in Texas, but the early planted made very good advance; there was some shedding, but the plants were fruiting very well in most cases, while the weather was favorable for holding weevil in check. Cotton continued late in Oklahoma, but was beginning to fruit and was making fair progress.

The weather was warm in Arkansas, with good showers the last part of the week, and very good development was reported from that State, though stands were poor and plants uneven. The crop made fair to very good progress in Louisiana, and very good to excellent growth in Tennessee, where good showers were received the latter part of the week. Growth continued fair to very good in Mississippi and Alabama, though heavy weevil damage was reported locally in the southern and eastern portions of the latter State.

Most of the week was dry, with warm nights, in Georgia and cotton in general showed much improvement in that State, with conditions favorable for weevil control operations. It is becoming too dry, however, in many counties, with general development of the crop below normal and considerable weevil damage where poison is not being used. Cotton continued to improve also in South Carolina, and fine growth was reported from North Carolina, except where it was too dry in parts of the south. Weevil are comparatively inactive in the latter State and damage so far is slight in the former, where preventive methods have been favored by warm, dry weather.

TOO DRY FOR TRUCK IN MUCH OF SOUTHWEST.

Potatoes, truck, and miscellaneous crops.—White potatoes advanced satisfactorily in the southern Appalachian Mountain section, most of the Ohio Valley, and the Lake region. They made good advance also in New York, but some deterioration was reported from Pennsylvania because of drought, and the crop is mostly poor in New Jersey. Early potatoes were being dug in Maryland, with unsatisfactory results, owing to the dry season. Sweet potatoes did well generally and showed improvement in most Southeastern States.

Truck and garden crops were favorably affected by the weather of the week throughout the interior valleys and the Central and Northern States, but it was too dry in much of the Atlantic coast area, though showers were beneficial in many sections. Minor crops made fair progress in the Southern States, except in Oklahoma and Texas, where rain was badly needed, while deterioration was reported in portions of the Southeast. Melons and cantaloupes were reported as excellent in the Arkansas Valley of Colorado, while beans made good to excellent advance in the Lake region.

Sugar beets have a good stand in Colorado, and this crop continued in good to excellent condition in the western Lake region and the upper Mississippi Valley; cultivation progressed favorably in the Great Plains. Considerable much-needed cultivation of sugar cane was accomplished in Louisiana, but this crop was grassy and poor in Georgia. Tobacco did well as a rule; showers were very beneficial in North Carolina.

Meadows, pastures, and stock.—Droughty conditions that had prevailed for a long time in Arizona were greatly relieved during the week by widespread showers, resulting in a general improvement in the range and increased water supply in some sections. Showers were beneficial also in New Mexico, where much of the range was greening up, but parts of this State continued dry, while high temperatures and drought caused deterioration in most of Texas. Ranges improved in Utah, except where it remained dry in the

southern portion. Elsewhere throughout the great western grazing sections the range and stock continued in very satisfactory condition.

There was sufficient rainfall to improve pastures in much of the eastern portion of the country, but it was still too dry in many localities of that section. Pastures improved in the upper Ohio Valley, but deteriorated in parts of Pennsylvania, and were poor in New Jersey although recovering considerably since the recent rains. The hay crop was turning out better in New York than had been expected.

Fruit.—Fruit was favorably affected by the weather of the week quite generally. Citrus were good in Florida and in excellent condition in California and Arizona. Peaches were being shipped from California and some peaches were being harvested in Virginia. Excellent weather prevailed for cranberries in Massachusetts, and this crop was in fair condition in Wisconsin. Considerable complaint was received of codling moth in the western valley of the Colorado.

A Generally Warm Week.

Temperatures were close to normal at the beginning of the week, but generally somewhat higher than the seasonal average in nearly all sections of the country. Changes in warmth as the week progressed were not important, except that it was warmer in the lower Great Plains, including northern Texas, the latter part, when some unusually high temperatures were recorded. A maximum of 102° was reported at Abilene, Tex., on the 14th, and a similar reading from Oklahoma City on the following day. The weather persisted cool in the interior of California.

Rainfall was of a local character, consisting almost wholly of thundershowers, which were rather frequent the latter part of the week from the Mississippi Valley eastward, while widespread showers prevailed in the Great Plain during the middle portion. Heavy local falls occurred at some places in the trans-Mississippi States on the 11th, Concordia, Kans., reporting 3.4 inches, while heavy showers were reported in the Southeastern States on the morning of the 15th.

Chart 1, page 88, shows that the temperature for the week as a whole averaged above normal in all sections of the country, except from the western upper Lake region eastward, at points along the immediate Gulf coast, in the central Rocky Mountain section, and the Southwest, including most of California. The plus departures from normal were large in the more northern States west of the Lake region, in parts of the upper Mississippi Valley, and the lower Great Plains, including northern Texas. The weekly mean temperature was 86° at Oklahoma City and 88° at several places in northern Texas, being from 4° to 6° above normal. The plus departures from normal ranged from 3° to 5° in parts of the upper Mississippi Valley and from 4° to 7° in North Dakota, Montana, and the eastern portions of Washington and Oregon.

Maxima were high in all sections east of the Rocky Mountains except in the Northeast, the upper Lake region, and the immediate Gulf coast section. They reached 96° to 100°, or more, in nearly all sections of the central and southern trans-Mississippi States. The highest reported for the week was 106° at Yuma, Ariz., on the 16th.

The weekly rainfall as shown on Chart 2, page 88, was rather unevenly distributed, which is typical of summer conditions. The falls were mostly light in the Southern States, except for locally heavy amounts in the central Gulf section.

They were moderate to fairly heavy in the lower Missouri Valley and from the central and upper Mississippi Valley eastward, while rather heavy rainfall was reported from many points in the central and southern Rocky Mountain areas. The week was mostly dry in Texas and Oklahoma, but rainfall was rather heavy in Arkansas and western Tennessee. West of the Rocky Mountains very little rain fell, except for local moderately heavy amounts in Idaho.

Weather and Wheat in Argentina, S. A.

Much cooler weather prevailed over the principal wheat producing sections of Argentina, S. A., during the week ending July 16, the weekly mean temperature in the southern section of the area being 39°, or 11° cooler than the preceding week. The mean in the northern portion was 43°, or 14° cooler. Precipitation was heavy for the season, the average being 0.8 inch in the northern section and 0.6 in the southern, following three weeks of very little precipitation.

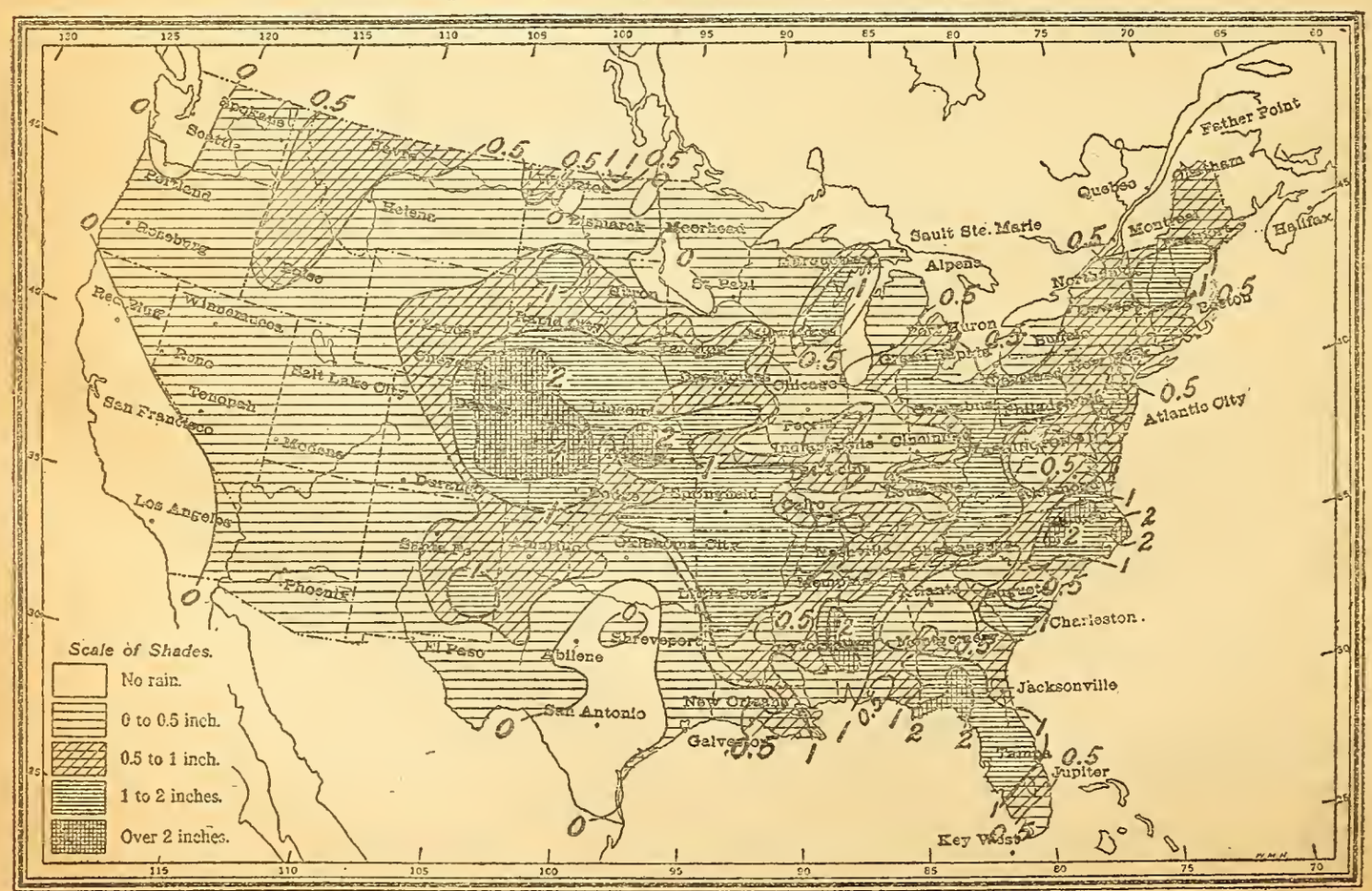
Temperature and Precipitation for the Week July 11–17, 1923.

Districts and stations.	Temperature. Average.	Temperature. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. Total.	Precipitation. Departure from normal.
Atlantic Coast.	°	°	*Ins.*	*Ins.*
Portland, Me.	68	0	1.1	+0.5
Burlington	68	0	0.6	−0.2
Northfield	64	−3	1.1	+0.4
Concord	70	+1	1.9	+1.2
Boston	74	+2	0.6	0
New Haven	74	+2	T.	−1.1
Albany	74	+1	0.6	−0.4
Binghamton	72	+2	0.5	−0.2
New York	74	0	0.4	−0.5
Scranton	74	+2	0.5	−0.1
Harrisburg	78	+3	0.8	+0.2
Philadelphia	76	0	1.7	+0.9
Trenton	76	+1	0.3	−0.7
Baltimore	80	+3	0.7	−0.3
Washington	79	+2	0.9	0
Norfolk	80	+1	0.6	−0.6
Richmond	80	+1	0.8	−0.1
Lynchburg	80	+2	0.3	−0.5
Wytheville	74	+1	1.4	+0.5
Asheville	76	+4	1.5	+0.5
Charlotte	80	+2	0.3	−0.8
Raleigh	80	+1	2.8	+1.6
Hatteras	78	0	5.7	+4.3
Wilmington	80	+1	0.5	+1.0
Charleston	82	+1	1.3	−0.4
Greenville	80	.....	0.3	.....
Columbia, S. C	82	+1	0.3	−0.8
Augusta	82	+1	1.0	−0.1
Atlanta	80	+2	0.5	−0.3
Macon	80	0	T.	−0.8
Savannah	80	−2	0.7	−0.6
Thomasville	82	0	3.8	+2.6
Gulf States.				
Jacksonville	82	0	0.6	−0.8
Miami	82	0	0.5	−1.0
Key West	82	−2	0	−0.7
Tampa	80	−1	1.6	−0.3
Pensacola	82	+1	0	−1.5
Mobile	82	+1	1.3	0
Montgomery	82	0	0.1	−0.9
Anniston	80	+2	0.3	−0.5
Birmingham	80	+1	2.6	+1.8
Meridian	80	0	3.5	+2.5
Vicksburg	82	+1	0.4	−0.6
New Orleans	84	+2	1.2	−0.2
Shreveport	84	+2	1.6	+1.0
Little Rock	82	+1	2.9	+2.1
Fort Smith	84	+3	2.9	+2.2
Bentonville	80	+1	1.8	+0.9
Oklahoma	86	+6	T.	−0.9
Abilene	88	+6	0	−0.5
Fort Worth	88	+4	T.	−0.7
Dallas	88	.....	T.	.....
Palestine	84	+2	0.2	−0.2
Taylor	86	+3	0	−0.4
Houston	84	.....	T.	.....
Galveston	82	−1	T.	−1.1
Corpus Christi	84	+1	T.	−0.4
San Antonio	86	+4	0	−0.3
Del Rio	86	−1	0	−0.5
Ohio Valley and Tennessee				
Memphis	82	+1	1.3	+0.6
Nashville	80	+1	0.5	−0.4
Chattanooga	80	+2	0.8	0
Knoxville	80	+3	1.0	0
Lexington	80	+3	1.1	0
Louisville	80	+1	2.1	+1.3
Evansville	84	+5	0.4	−0.5
Indianapolis	78	+2	T.	−1.0
Cincinnati	78	+3	0.2	−0.6
Dayton	78	+1	T.	−0.8
Columbus	78	+3	0.6	−0.2
Parkersburg	78	+2	1.4	+0.4
Elkins	72	+2	0.4	−0.6
Pittsburgh	74	−1	2.2	+1.2
Upper Mississippi Valley.				
St. Paul	74	+2	0.2	−0.4
La Crosse	76	+3	T.	−0.9
Madison	74	+2	1.1	+0.2
Charles City	78	+4	1.1	+0.3
Dubuque	78	+4	0.1	−0.8
Davenport	80	+4	T.	−0.8
Des Moines	78	+2	0.6	−0.3
Keokuk	82	+5	0.3	−0.4
Peoria	80	+4	0.1	−0.6
Terre Haute	80	.....	T.	.....
Springfield, Ill.	80	+3	0.9	+0.2
Hannibal	80	+3	0.2	−0.5
St. Louis	82	+3	1.5	+0.8
Cairo	80	0	0.2	−0.6
Lake Region.	°	°	*Ins.*	*Ins.*
Canton	68	−1	0.4	−0.2
Syracuse	70	−1	0.8	0
Oswego	68	−3	0.5	−0.1
Buffalo	70	0	0.4	−0.4
Erie	72	+1	0.1	−0.6
Cleveland	72	0	1.0	+0.2
Toledo	74	+1	1.1	+0.3
Detroit	72	0	2.5	+1.7
Sagiuaw	70	−1	0.5	−0.3
Alpena	66	0	0.1	−0.6
Grand Rapids	74	+1	0.1	−0.4
Chicago	74	0	0.5	−0.2
Fort Wayne	76	.....	1.2	.....
Milwaukee	72	+2	0.4	−0.2
Green Bay	70	0	1.0	+0.3
Escanaba	66	−1	1.8	+1.2
Ludington	68	.....	T.	.....
SaultSte.Marie	66	+4	T.	−0.5
Marquette	60	−5	0.4	−0.3
Duluth	60	−4	0.2	−0.5
Missouri Valley.				
Springfield,Mo.	78	+2	1.8	+0.7
Columbia, Mo.	80	+2	2.1	+1.3
Kansas City	82	+4	0.9	0
St. Joseph	80	.....	0.8	.....
Topeka	80	+2	1.6	+0.6
Wichita	82	+3	0.8	0
Dodge City	78	0	1.4	+0.7
Concordia	80	+2	4.1	+3.4
North Platte	76	+3	0.7	+0.3
Lincoln	80	+3	1.4	+0.6
Omaha	80	+3	0.1	−0.9
Sioux City	78	+3	2.0	+1.2
Valentine	74	0	1.1	+0.4
Rapid City	72	+2	0.7	+0.1
Pierre	76	0	0.5	0
Huron	74	+2	0.9	+0.3
Moorhead	72	+4	0	−0.9
Devils Lake	72	+4	0.3	−0.6
Bismarck	76	+6	0.4	−0.1
Williston	74	+5	0.6	+0.2
Mountain Region.				
Miles City	80	+7	T.	−0.3
Havre	74	+5	1.0	+0.5
Kalispell	68	+4	0.6	+0.5
Helena	70	+4	0.4	+0.1
Sheridan	72	+6	0.3	.....
Lander	68	0	0.6	+0.3
Cheyenne	64	−3	2.8	+2.4
Denver	70	−2	1.9	+1.5
Pueblo	72	−2	2.1	+1.7
Amarillo	78	+2	0.8	0
El Paso	80	−1	0.1	−0.4
Roswell	78	−1	1.6	+0.8
Santa Fe	70	+1	0.6	−0.1
Flagstaff	64	−1	0.2	−0.2
Phoenix	88	−3	0.1	−0.2
Yuma	88	−3	T.	−0.1
Tonopah	72	−1	T.	−0.1
Modena	70	0	T.	−0.3
Salt Lake City	78	+2	0	−0.1
Reno	70	+2	T.	0
Winnemucca	72	+1	0.2	+0.2
Pocatello	74	+3	0.1	−0.1
Boise	76	+3	0.7	+0.7
Lewiston	80	+7	0.7	+0.6
Walla Walla	80	+6	0.2	+0.1
Spokane	74	+5	0.1	0
Pacific Coast.				
Tatoosh Island	60	+5	0	−0.3
Seattle	68	+4	0	−0.1
North Head	60	+2	T.	−0.1
Portland, Oreg	70	+3	0	−0.1
Roseburg	70	+3	0.2	+0.1
Eureka	58	+3	0	−T.
Red Bluff	78	−3	0	0
Sacramento	70	−3	0	0
San Francisco	62	+4	0	−T.
Fresno	76	−6	0	0
San Luis Obispo	62	−1	0	0
Los Angeles	70	0	0	0
San Diego	66	−1	0	0
Argentina, S. A.[1]				
Northern wheat area	43	−7	0.8	+0.6
Southern wheat area	39	−7	0.6	+0.4

T. indicates trace.
[1] For week ending Monday.

Chart 1.—Departure of Mean Temperature from the Normal, Week Ending 8 a. m., July 17, 1923.

Chart 2.—Precipitation, Inches, Week Ending 8 a. m., July 17, 1923.



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